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Should Children Under Ten Learn to Read and Write?

#1

By Prof. G. T. W. PATRICK

GIFT
MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 25, 1949
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Published by
THE FAIRHOPE LEAGUE
FAIRHOPE, ALA.
Greenwich, Conn.

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93c
#2

Criminalité et imputabilité

par

GIFT
MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
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P. Poustoroslew
Dr. et professeur à l'université de Iouriew.

Iouriew.
Imprimerie de Mr. C. Mattiesen.
1899.

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APRIL 15, 1949
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PRIMARY ELECTIONS

FOR THE

Nomination of All Candidates

BY

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Address delivered before Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., March 12, 1898,

BY

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

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Robert Marion La Follette

Our candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, and we sincerely hope he will prove to be the choice of Wood county and of the State. An ideal man for the place—a man of the people—in touch and sympathy with the farmer, laborer, mechanic and professional man; a good lawyer and able statesman. His announcement assures us of his desire for harmony in the state and a willingness to meet all factions upon a common platform. We favor his nomination because we believe the people want him, and that he possesses in a high degree all the necessary qualifications for a first-class executive. We pledge him our hearty and undivided support and hope he may be nominated and elected.—Wood County Reporter.

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#5
5

Robert M. La Follette's First Speech.

CAMPAIGN OPENED AT SCHLITZ PARK,

MILWAUKEE,

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1900.

[Reprinted from Milwaukee Sentinel.]

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Robert M. La Follette's Erste Rede

—bei der—

Eroeffnung der Campagne

im Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, am 19. September, 1900.

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NOBELSTIFTELSEN

– THE NOBEL FOUNDATION –

CODE OF STATUTES

GIVEN AT THE R. PALACE IN STOCKHOLM

ON THE 29TH JUNE 1900

STOCKHOLM
KUNGL. BOKTRYCKERIET. P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNER
1901

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THE SPOONER RESOLUTION

An Address to the Republicans of Wisconsin, by George E. Bryant, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

To the Republicans of Wisconsin:

The persistent misrepresentation of the Republican State Convention, on account of its adoption of the resolution relating to Senator Spooner, merits attention at this time. This is an important year in the political and legislative history of Wisconsin. It is the solemn duty of every Republican to remember that not merely the success, but the honor, the good faith, the good name of the party for years to come in this state is at stake. It is a time for the exercise of calm, dispassionate, impersonal, non-factional, patriotic judgment.

The Spooner Resolution.

The Spooner resolution was considered for several hours by a committee of able, conscientious gentlemen. It was debated and deliberated upon for several hours thereafter by a convention of ten hundred and sixty-six delegates, representing the Republican party, and then passed by a majority of more than two to one. It was passed not in obedience to passionate appeals or upon personal considerations at all. It was passed because in the considerate judgment of the great body of Republicans assembled there, in view of all that transpired in the last State Convention, the record of the last legislature, and the events of the campaign just closed, the

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#9

THE REVELATION OF BAHÄ-ULLÄH

IN A SEQUENCE OF FOUR LESSONS

COMPILED BY
ISABELLA D. BRITTINGHAM
FEBRUARY, 1902

FIFTH EDITION
Price 10 cents

PUBLISHED BY
THE BAHAI PUBLISHING SOCIETY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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Child Labor
Factories and Stores

"Where Weakling Children Toil and Toil;—
Their Wage a Weakling Manhood."

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#11

ADDRESS BY

GOV. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

Granger Legislation and State Control of Railway Rates

DELIVERED AT MILTON JUNCTION JANUARY 29, 1904

This address discusses two important subjects, of special interest to citizens of Wisconsin at this time.

I.

The Potter law in Wisconsin, and similar laws to control railway rates, enacted in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota in the seventies, were called "Granger" laws. For thirty years railroad officials, writers employed by them, and others dealing with the subject have maintained that,—the granger legislation was ruinous to railway business, stopped railroad construction, and thereby retarded and checked general development in the four "granger" states. This old claim was revived by railroad lobbyists before the last legislature, and urged from time to time in the railroad press of the state, to deter the people of Wisconsin from further effort to enact a law reducing and regulating transportation charges. For the first time in all these years, the facts have been brought to light in this address, and the claim that the "granger" legislation was injurious to the railroads and to the states enacting it, can no longer be made to do veteran service as a stock argument against state control of transportation charges.

II.

This address discusses the necessity: (1) Of a commission to protect the people against an advance by the companies, which they threaten to make, in order to reimburse them for the increase in their taxation, of a million dollars or more under the assessment now being made by the Tax Commission. (2) It discusses the necessity of a commission to reduce railway rates, because they are unreasonably high, exacting from the people of Wisconsin many millions of dollars annually more than the people of Illinois or Iowa pay for the same service. And (3) It discusses the reductions in the rates recently made in Wisconsin, clearly showing that the rates are still exorbitantly high; that the reduction is in itself a confession that these companies have been dealing unjustly by the people of Wisconsin, while protesting that our [illegible] then admit- low as those in the adjoining states of Illinois and Iowa; and, [illegible] as they came railways make a show of lowering rates at this time, in aid of [illegible] in the matter now being conducted for "harmony" and for "compromise," hop[illegible]re but human) vigilance will so relax that they may again secure control in [illegible]xpected that a and legislation, defeat a law to regulate railway rates and de[illegible] to discriminate of increased railway taxation in this state. [illegible] say five thous- [illegible]idity, to decree [illegible]s should prosper [illegible] merchants doing

#12

Crime and Criminals

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE PRISONERS IN THE CHICAGO COUNTY JAIL

BY

CLARENCE S. DARROW

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#13

LIFE INSURANCE: THE ABUSES AND THE REMEDIES

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AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON

BY

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

COUNSEL FOR THE PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE OF POLICY-HOLDERS
IN THE
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE
POLICY-HOLDERS PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE
161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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#14

Mark Twain on Vivisection.

Used by kind permission of the author.

I believe I am not interested to know whether vivisection produces results that are profitable to the human race or doesn't.

To know that the results are profitable to the race would not remove my hostility to it. The pain which it inflicts upon unconsenting animals is the basis of my enmity toward it, and it is to me sufficient justification of the enmity without looking further.

It is so distinctly a matter of feeling with me, and is so strong and so deeply rooted in my make and constitution, that I am sure I could not even see a vivisector vivisected with anything more than a sort of qualified satisfaction.

I do not say I should not go and look on: I only mean that I should almost surely fail to get out of it the degree of contentment which it ought, of course, to be expected to furnish.

I find some very impressive paragraphs in a paper which was read before the National Individualist Club (1898) by a medical man. I have read and re-read these paragraphs, with always augmenting astonishment, and have tried to understand why it should be considered a kind of credit and a handsome thing to belong to a human race that has vivisectors in it.

And I have also tried to imagine what would become of the race if it had to be saved by my practicing vivisection on the French plan. Let me quote:

"Vivisectors possess a drug called curare, which, given to an animal, effectually prevents any struggle or cry. A horrible feature of curare is that it has no anaesthetic effect, but on the contrary, it intensifies the sensibility to pain. The animal is perfectly conscious, suffers doubly, and can make no sign.

"Claude Bernard, the notorious French vivisector, thus describes the effect of curare: The apparent corpse before us hears and distinguishes all that is done. In this motionless body, behind that glazing eye, sensitiveness and intelligence persist in their entirety. The apparent insensibility it produces is accompanied by the most atrocious suffering the mind of man can conceive.'

"There is unfortunately abundant evidence that innumerable experiments of the following character have been performed on sensitive animals. They have been boiled, baked, scalded, burnt with turpentine, frozen, cauterized; they have been partly drowned and brought back to consciousness to have the process repeated; they have been cut open and mangled in every part of the body, and have been kept alive in a mutilated state for experiments lasting days or weeks.

"If I wished, I could pile up mountains of evidence, to be found in the publications of physiologists and in the report of the Royal Commission.

"Here are some by Dr. Drasch in 1889 (Du Boise Reymonds 'Archives'); 'The frogs, curarised or not, are prepared in the following manner: The animal is placed on its back on a piece of cork fastened by a needle through the end of the nose, the lower jaw drawn back and also fastened with pins.

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Lower Freight Rates Demanded for Wisconsin

Governor LaFollette's Work for Lower Rates

Stalwart-Railroad Handbook Exposed

Freight Rates in Wisconsin Too High

Enormous Earnings of Railroads on Traffic in Wisconsin

Importance of Low Freight Rates

Mendee-Bamford-Crandall Co.
Printers ------ Milwaukee

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HON. IRVINE LUTHER LENROOT.

VOTERS' HAND BOOK - 1906

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Saloon 74 #17 74

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74

A Stainless Flag

BY

ERVIN S. CHAPMAN, D. D., LL. D.

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The coming generation, bearing that purged and purified banner, will with enraptured vision, view a destiny more exalted and glorious than earth has ever known."

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The League Workman

Howard N. Russell

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE BIBLE

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American Bible Society Leaflet, No. 13

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THOUGHTS ON VIVISECTION

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BY

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SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER

A Reply to Prof. James Rowland Angell's Paper
Entitled "The Reflections of a Layman,"
in "The World Today" for
April, 1907

VIVISECTION REFORM SOCIETY
532 Monadnock Block
CHICAGO
1907

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97
#21

(FOURTH EDITION. EIGHTH THOUSAND)

How Women Can Best Serve the State

GIFT
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AN ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

State Federation of Women's Clubs,

TROY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1907,

BY

MRS. BARCLAY HAZARD.

ISSUED BY
The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage,
29 WEST 39TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

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#22

National Purity Conference

Battle Creek, Mich., November, 1907.

PURPOSE This Conference is called by and will be held under the auspices of the National Purity Federation, an association formed by the leaders in purity reform throughout the United States for the purpose of securing the co-operation in a national sense of all societies, national, state and local, that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations, and of inaugurating such an aggressive, united, forward movement as shall arouse the conscience of our people to the awful facts relative to organized vice and the deeds of its promoters, and assure to all a high standard of morality and a right knowledge of the pure life.

PLACE OF MEETING The management of the great Sanitarium, an institution that has made the name of Battle Creek a familiar one throughout the world, most generously invites the Conference and will entertain every delegate. A large auditorium for evening meetings, ample halls for sectional conferences, parlors for committee work, all delegates entertained under one roof, and the institution itself, whose guests we will be, representative of the very highest in purity and Christian ideals, brings to us a combination of Conference needs and luxuries ideal in their completeness, and offers to us an opportunity for real fellowship and for doing well the hard work which a successful conference exacts. Battle Creek is convenient to reach, being located but a few hours ride from Chicago on two of the main lines of railway leading to New York and the East.

The SANITARIUM.

PROGRAM Many of our most eminent reformers, philanthropists and religious workers will address the Conference. The Conference extending for an entire week will enable the Committee to arrange a program of the highest merit, covering every phase of the work and allowing ample time for open discussion, and outlining plans and methods of practical work.

INVITATION A general invitation is most heartily extended to all organizations that are laboring to promote purity or eradicate vice to unite with this Federation and send delegates to this Conference. All religious institutions and churches, reform and temperance societies, rescue homes, labor unions, political parties and other organizations whose principles accord with the purpose of this Federation are urged to accept this invitation.

FURTHER INFORMATION All possible information will be furnished concerning details of the Conference or Federation by addressing B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wisconsin, or other officer or any committee chairman.

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#23

LICENSE OF LIQUOR SALOON UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Decision of JUDGE SAMUEL R. ARTMAN, of Boone Circuit Court, Rendered at Lebanon, Indiana, February 13th, 1907

HISTORY OF THE CASE

In 1879 the Supreme Court of Indiana held that a lottery might be legally conducted in Indiana under a charter granted to Vincennes University in 1807, one clause in which charter provided for the conducting of a lottery for the support of the library of the University. Four years later the same Supreme Court was induced to review the case, and they reversed their former decision and held that a lottery in Indiana was unconstitutional, quoting a decision of another Court in which it is declared that "no Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves can not do it, much less their servants." (Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S. 814).

In 1890 the U. S. Supreme Court (Crowley vs. Christenson, 137 U. S. 86) said: "There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquor at retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or a citizen of the United States."

In 1893 the Supreme Court of Indiana granted damages to a Mrs. Huggett because her cottage on College Avenue, Indianapolis, was next door to a saloon. In this decision they practically said that "an orderly saloon, in an orderly neighborhood, may be a nuisance *per se*."

Many other decisions showed the inherent bad character of the saloon business. The Supreme Court of Indiana (Columbia Club vs. the State ex rel McMahan, 142 Ind. 11) has decided that a law authorizing price-fighting would be unconstitutional on account of the bad character of the business.

Putting all these decisions together, although not an attorney, Charles E. Newlin, of Indianapolis, became convinced that the saloon could not be constitutionally licensed in Indiana. When he became State Chairman of the Prohibition Party of Indiana in 1903, he prepared and issued a leaflet setting forth the many Court decisions regarding the matter, and held the saloon could not be legally licensed in Indiana. Many thousand copies of this leaflet were circulated, and Mr. Newlin consulted many attorneys regarding the matter. He met much opposition from some attorneys who were ardent temperance men, and even party prohibitionists, but much encouragement from others. He became convinced that there were several Judges upon the Circuit bench of Indiana that would be fair-minded in a suit to test such a case, and that the chances for a favorable opinion from some of them was worth the effort.

In September of 1906 Mr. Newlin went to Louisville, Ky., to consult with William Jennings Bryan regarding such a suit, but was frankly told by Mr. Bryan that although he had not given the matter any thought, he, Bryan, was of the opinion that such a suit would result in failure. But Mr. Newlin had determined to test the matter, and employed the law firm of Dean & Orbison, of Indianapolis, to prepare a brief of such a proposed case. This brief he presented to prominent attorneys in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York. On returning home he called a conference of prominent business men of all political parties, and on November 23, 1906, an organization was formed and the matter of preparing for such a suit was undertaken by a committee consisting of the following well-known business and professional men:

W. D. Allison, Republican, President
W. D. Allison Physicians' Office Furniture Co.
A. E. Holtswell, Republican, President Harris Air Pump Co.
David M. Parry, Republican, President Parry Manufacturing Co.
A. N. Hadley, Republican, Patentee of Hadley Corn and Cane Cutter.
John H. Talge, Democrat, President Talge Mahogany Veneer Co.
Hon. Zac. T. Sweeney, Republican, Game and Fish Commissioner of Indiana.
Rev. Joshua Stansfield, Prohibitionist, Pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.
Herbert L. Whitehead, Republican, Real Estate and Loans.
Thos. R. Lewis, Prohibitionist, President Burnett-Lewis Lumber Co.
H. C. Atkins, Republican, President E. C. Atkins Co., Manufacturers of Saws.
Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Prohibitionist, Pastor First Friends' Church.
J. H. Furnas, Republican, President Furnas Furniture Co.
Rev. F. O. Ballard, Republican, Pastor Memorial Presbyterian Church.
D. W. Edwards, Republican, General Agent Provident Life and Trust Insurance Co.
John H. Holliday, Republican, President Union Trust Co.
Thomas H. Spann, Republican, President John S. Spann & Co., Real Estate.
W. S. Dean, Prohibitionist, Attorney.
Chas. J. Orbison, Democrat, Attorney.
C. E. Newlin, Prohibitionist, Special Agent Life, Fire and Accident Insurance.

It was determined to enter suit against some applicant for license at the January term of the Commissioners' Court. It was necessary to select an application where there was no danger of a remonstrance by the Anti-Saloon League, or for any other reason the license might not be granted, as it was desirable that the license be granted so that an appeal could be taken to the Circuit Court. It was thought best not to take into confidence either the Anti-Saloon League or the officials of the Prohibition Party, but to keep the entire matter among a few trusted business men.

It was decided to use as a test the application of a German grocery-keeper, who was applying for a license to conduct a saloon where he was conducting his grocery, in the Tenth Ward of the City of Indianapolis. The firm of Dean & Orbison were selected to file a remonstrance in the name of Schuyler Young and William J. Zuck, voters of the Tenth Ward, against the granting of this license. The attorney for the County Commissioners, Caleb S. Denny, advised the Commissioners to overrule the remonstrance and grant the license, which was done. An appeal was at once taken to the Circuit Court. A change of venue was taken from Marion County and Judge Henry Clay Allen sent it to Boone County. Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the Boone County Circuit Court, set January 25th as the date upon which to hear argument on the case. Wilson S. Dean and Charles J. Orbison, of Indianapolis, each spoke about an hour in presenting the case for the remonstrators, and arguing that the license should not be granted, as such a license would be unconstitutional on account of the character of the business to be licensed. John W. Kealing, of Indianapolis, spoke about an hour and a half for the applicant, holding that license was a restriction under the police power of the State and that the character of the business was a matter for legislative determination and not a judicial matter. Sumner W. Haynes, of Portland, Ind., and A. B. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo, Ind., summed up the case for the remonstrators.

Judge Artman took the case under advisement and stated that he would give the most careful study of the briefs filed by both sides, and would hand down his decision on February 13th. When Judge Artman took the bench at 9:30 on the morning of February 13th, every seat in the large courtroom was taken and many were standing. Almost the entire bar of Boone County honored their Judge by their presence and many attorneys from other cities were present, as well as many other visitors from Indianapolis, Lafayette, and other points. For more than an hour the large auditence hung breathlessly on every word of Judge Artman, as he spoke the momentous words that for the first time officially declared license of the saloon unconstitutional. At the close of the reading the entire audience broke into applause which culminated in the audience arising and giving hearty cheers until called to order by the vigorous rapping of Judge Artman. After the preliminary motions looking toward an appeal of the case to the Supreme Court of Indiana, the audience came forward and heartily congratulated Judge Artman for his great decision, which appears in full on the following pages.

After a few days the attorney for the applicant gave notice that he would not appeal the case, thus paying the greatest compliment possible upon the soundness of the decision of Judge Artman, showing the fear of the liquor men, should the case reach the Supreme Court. On February 18th Dean & Orbison filed a suit for Dr. Henry N. Coons, of Lebanon, against Francis Long for conducting a saloon in the City of Lebanon under a license which is declared to be unconstitutional, and praying the shutting of the saloon as a nuisance. To this the State of Indiana is made a party and the County Prosecutor will be asked to join in the prosecution and the Attorney General of Indiana will appear before the Supreme Court. A change of venue will likely be taken from Judge Artman, but the opponents of license are willing to try the case before any fair-minded Judge, and force to the court of last appeal. Should they win in this suit and the liquor men again refuse to appeal, a suit will be brought before some Judge who is known to be friendly to the liquor interests, so that he may rule against the decision rendered by Judge Artman, so that the remonstrators can appeal the case to the Supreme Court. The business men backing the movement are determined to force the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Committee met on February 16th and perfected a permanent organization, with William D. Allison Chairman, and Charles E. Newlin as Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of prominent business men, A. N. Hadley, Chairman.

Those desiring information regarding any of the legal phases of this case should address Dean & Orbison, Attorneys, 625-629 Law Building, Indianapolis, Ind. All other inquiries or requests for additional copies of this leaflet should be addressed to C. E. Newlin, 3723 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Constitution and Manual

UNITED BOYS' BRIGADES OF AMERICA

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APRIL 15, 1948
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Equal Suffrage in Colorado

From 1893 to 1908

#25

Prepared by Mary C. C. Bradford

Published by the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association

No stronger proof can be given by an individual or a community that a certain possession is valued than the efforts made to stimulate others to win for themselves the same privilege. This proof Colorado has abundantly offered. Men and women have made long journeys to various parts of the country to testify to the worth of political freedom as experienced by the people of the Centennial State, and nearly all parts of the Union have heard the message of freedom.

Loyal sons and daughters of Colorado have spent time and thought in replying to inquiries from all over the world concerning the working of Equal Suffrage. In spite of all this labor the question mark seems to be everlasting and the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, therefore, publishes this statement of what the years have brought to the women of the commonwealth since the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three—the day when the men of Colorado translated chivalry into justice; when the women of Colorado ceased to be the "power behind the throne" and were placed side by side with the men of the State as co-sovereigns and co-guardians of its welfare.

In this outline the attempt will be made to answer those questions most frequently asked, to examine prophecies in the light of fact and to present the sociologic advances made by Colorado which are directly traceable to, or largely influenced by, Equal Suffrage.

QUERIES.

Perhaps the most frequent question is,—"Do the women of Colorado vote?" Percentages arrived at by figures furnished by County

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#26

A PROPOSAL TO THE

LEADERS OF DEMOCRACY

APPROVED AND SUBMITTED

BY

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

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GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN . . U. S. S. from Oregon
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS . . . U. S. S. from Nevada
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EOWIN A. NEWMAN, Dem. National Committeeman for District of Columbia.
COTTER T. BRIDE . . . . of District of Columbia
OBADIAH GARONER, of Maine, Democratic Candidate for Governor, 1908.
ARCHIBALO MCNEIL . . . . . of Connecticut
GEORGE H. SHIBLEY, Pres. People's Rule League of America.

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Why Edison Is a Progressive

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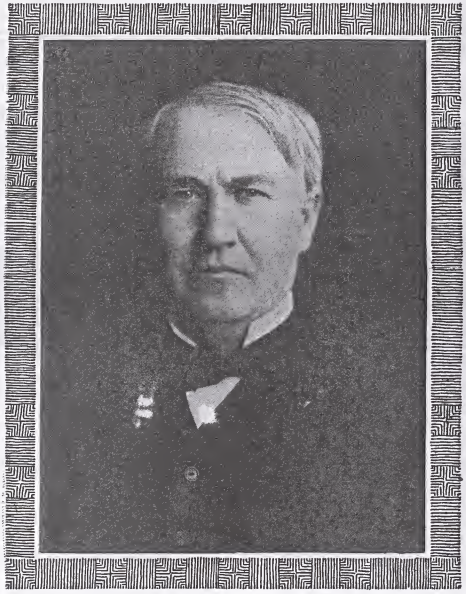

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AN INTERVIEW

By WILL IRWIN

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"CATHOLICS AND PROHIBITION"

(ILLUSTRATED)

GIFT
MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A LECTURE

DELIVERED IN

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 22, 1909

By C. P. BARON
PASTOR OF ST. MARTIN CATHOLIC CHURCH
YORKVILLE, IND.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED)

SINGLE COPY, POSTPAID	5 cents
100 COPIES	$3 00

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

X-HN64.L5 #29

The New Life of World Brotherhood

Custom controls business as votes control parties. Scattered custom like scattered votes is powerless but the power of united custom will be overwhelming. There are more obstacles in the way of uniting our votes than of uniting our custom. United custom can change business from selling to ordering system as easily as our votes can change political parties.

JANUARY, 1909

LOOKING FORWARD—Continued.

REGULATING PRICES.

CALL TO CO-OPERATORS.

50 Cents A Year **5 Cents A Copy**
MONTHLY **FIRST FOUR MONTHS 10 CENTS**

141 East 56th St.

When the Consumers order supplies direct from co-operative farmers and factories, the producers can get the full product of their toil. The producers will fill orders with no selling expenses and the consumer will pay no profits. The direct supply will end profit trade, and abolish the spoils incentive. Nations will have no use for armies and battleships to extend and protect their trade. This requires only local offices like postoffices with one directing central office. **A New Era is at our door.**

X-HN64.LS

#30

THE DEMAND OR ORDERING SYSTEM.

By Editor of New Life

In office seeking and sale-seeking system, the motive is spoils. Useless labor, risks and profits or gambling uncertainties are inevitable in the selling system. In the ordering system there is certainty and no useless labor.

In selling it is everyone for himself. In ordering, the orders are united at offices like postoffices. The offices report all unfilled orders to state and national Centers. The Centers arrange with each club office to fill orders at a specified price for the article they can best supply, until every want is supplied. This will give unity to all the industries of the nation, and to each group a factory, with no selling expenses. Sure of continued orders, supplies can safely be made ready for orders.

Selling and ordering are opposites, and, as from slavery to freedom, there is no half way. The use of one ends the use of the other. It is a complete revolution in business. The supplies will go direct from the factories to the offices, and nothing will be left of selling or profit trade. This is not a theory, but a plain matter of fact. The profit system, its motive of spoils, its evils of sweat shops, white slaves, army of unemployed, etc., will all vanish.

This grandest revolution the world has ever seen, is ours, today, by simply giving our orders for supplies to offices like postoffices. The ordering service will execute the orders as the postal service delivers mail as directed. The direct supply is the ultimate of all we desire—is like a straight line between two points that cannot be shorter. As it is self-evident that the direct supply will give relief, and plain that nothing less will, the end of present discord is surely this peaceful revolution.

One trial of the Monitor abruptly ended the making of unarmored ships. So we have only to start the ordering service and profit trade will end abruptly and for all time.

In the demand system, individuals order what they wish. Then the execution of the orders, is united and centralized, with a gain, and no loss of liberty, as in national handling of the mails. This centralization without monopoly—complete unity and complete freedom—of the ordering service, is the unsolved problem of the selling system.

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#31

God's Promise to Abraham

Has It Been Fulfilled?

In the 12th chapter of Genesis, verses 1-3, we find the following words: "Now the Lord said unto Abraham, 'get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing. And I will bless them that bless thee. And curse him that curseth thee and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.' "

Now the question arises: How, and in what way are all the families of the earth to be blessed? If the blessing was to be of a material nature, and every family on earth is to have abundance of food and clothing and comfortable shelter, most certainly the promise has not yet been fulfilled, and if the blessing was to be of a spiritual nature, and every family is to have the holy spirit in their hearts, most certainly the promise has not yet been fulfilled, as we find a great majority of the human race, including many professing Christian church members, who do not seem to be actuated by the promptings of the holy spirit. Many of our Christian denominations contend that all families of the earth have been blessed by the event of the death of Jesus on the cross of Calvary, thereby purchasing man's redemption from sin by the shedding of His blood for all mankind who accept and present Him to God as the sacrifice for their individual sins, and even this being so, the fact of their unbelief and refusal to accept Him, shows that all families have not been blessed spiritually, and that God's promise to Abraham has not been fulfilled either from a material or spiritual standpoint, and will not be until every individual family has been blessed by their acceptance of Jesus Christ as the sacrifice for their individual sins, or that every family has been blessed from a material standpoint in having an abundance of the material comforts and necessaries of life, or both.

We will now follow the history of the early Christian church, and compare it with the Socialist movement of the present day, and watch how closely the history of the early Christians and the Socialist leaders of today coincide. When Christ set out on his mission of redemption and salvation, for which His Father, the Almighty God, had sent him into this world, and after He had fasted forty days and forty nights, He was led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, and after the failure of several temptations, the tempter took him up into an exceeding high mountain and shewed Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and saith unto Him: "All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." Matt., Chap. 4; verses 1-10. Worship who—the devil? In what form? Was it not in the form of mammon, the god of this world at that time as it is the god of this world today? The masses of the people are serving mammon.

The devil knew Christ was divine, and the power He possessed could win for Him the confidence and allegence of the masses, and He might be crowned king of the world without effort on His part and without opposition, if He would only bow the knee and worship mammon. But Christ knew if He yielded to the tempter He could not then fulfill His mission of redemption and salvation for which His Father, the Almighty God, had sent Him into this world. He must shed His blood for the remission of sins. The worship of mammon had been the cause of nearly all the sins of the people of that day, and it is the cause of nearly all the sins of the people of the present day, and if Christ had obeyed the tempter, the cause of sin would still remain and He, Christ, would fail to accomplish the purpose for which His Father had sent Him into the world; therefore, He refused. And the devil left Him, and angels came and ministered unto Him. After the temptation, Christ set out to win the people for God through love, justice and righteousness, which should be the god of this world instead of mammon, who is now enthroned on God's earthly kingdom. "God Is Love." 1st John, Chap. 4; verse 8.

After the temptation, Christ started out on His mission of redemption and salvation. He chose for Himself twelve apostles, or generals, to do battle for love, justice and righteousness, and to dethrone mammon. He

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A Clergyman's Reasons for Not Supporting Socialism

Azusa, Cal., November 29, 1909.

DEAR BROTHER RUTHERFORD:

I just thought it might save you the postage, by not sending me Socialist Literature for it is only consigned to the waste basket so soon as I see the nature of it. I do this for various reasons.

1. Socialism deals with things pertaining to the surface only. While it has a grain of truth, yet it is in such a shallow form that an unregenerate heart can grasp and advocate it as well as a Christian.

2. The true things of life are a thousand miles deeper than Socialism ever pretends to touch and I don't want always to be floundering among the Flotsons and Jetsons of theories when there are things more stable of which I have not yet gotten a glimpse.

3. I have books on Socialism in my library which are according to my judgment as far ahead of the pamphlets you send me as Shakespeare is ahead of Brininstool, the poet who writes for the Los Angeles Express.

4. God called me to preach a gospel which can and does save men from sin (but not in sin), a gospel which can save any man who will apply it, no matter what his social surroundings may be.

For these reasons I consign your pamphlets to the waste basket unread. If you know some man whose heart is filled with the love of God, who is trusting Christ and not Socialism for social salvation, whose mind is ripe and his life full of the truth of God, a man who is humble, weak and yet a giant in intellect as well as abounding in other peacable qualities which enter into a simple Christian life. If you know of such a man as this, who has set forth the doctrines of Socialism in a classified way, giving it its proper relation to the life that now is, and that which is to come, and if you want to make me a present of his work, I might give it a respectful reading. But honestly, and plainly, I have no time for political trash whether it be Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Socialistic. Cordially,

M. S. McGEE.

THE REASONS CRITICISED

Pomona, Cal., November 23, 1909.

REV. M. S. McGEE, Azusa, Cal.,

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your letter of November 20th is at hand. I was pleased to receive it as it informed me of the use you make of Socialist literature, and still more pleased that you have given me your reasons for so doing. I always like to know the reasons men have for their actions. There are too many men in this world who can give no reason why they act as they do.

It is now my intention to criticise your reasons for not reading my leaflets and pamphlets and I will try and give you my reasons for supporting Socialism, as well as devoting considerable of my time and means to propogate it. Possibly my letter may find its way into your waste basket without your reading it, as did my Socialist literature, and even with such prospects, I am not deterred from writing you and sowing the good Socialist seed, even if some of it does fall into your waste basket. I have abundant evidence that considerable of what I have sown now promises to ripen into an abundant harvest.

Now, I would ask you before I begin, to take no offense at what I may write, as no offense is intended, and my writing is a matter of conscience, as is the fact of my sending you Socialist literature, and not only to you but to many parts of the United States and Canada, at my own private expense.

Like yourself, I am trying to live a Christian life. I have been in my Master's service over 42 years, and like yourself I am a member of the M. E. church and in good standing here in Pomona, and although only a short time in this city, my pastor, L. D. Van Arnam, had enough confidence in my Christianity to put me in charge of a cottage prayer meeting and before joining Brother Van Arnam's church, the pastor of Trinity church here requested me to join his church as he needed a man to take charge of a class

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Christ's Second Coming

When our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ started out on his mission of redemption and salvation nearly 1900 years ago, he came to his own people, the Jews. In St. John's Gospel, chapter 1, verse 11, we are told, "He came unto his own and his own received him not." They rejected him. Why did they reject him? It could not have been on account of his religion, for he was born and brought up a Jew. He worshipped with the Jews in their synagogues and in the temple, and taught the law as it was written by Moses, and in every way he appeared to live an exemplary Jewish life. However, he found his own people, the Jews, were not living Godly lives and God's law of love was not practiced by them. They were accumulating wealth they had taken from the poor, for which they had not rendered adequate compensation, and were placing on them burdens too grevous to be borne, and making an outward show of fulfilling God's law, while their hearts were not in his service. Consequently Christ upbraided them, denounced their hypocrisy and espoused the cause of the poor, who flocked to hear him. His teaching was in such contrast to their mode of living and doing business, showing up their inconsistencies, that it engendered their hatred, while the poor came flocking to his standard, believing him to be the Son of God who had come to deliver Israel from their oppressors, as had been predicted by the prophets. His teaching and preaching so angered the wealthy ruling class that they began to persecute, and finally crucified him. Before he ascended to his Father in Heaven he promised his followers he would come a second time to this earth. In the prayer he taught his disciples, which we find in Matthew, chapter 6, verse 10, are the following words, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven," giving them to understand God's kingdom would be established on earth, and he (Christ) would come to reign over it. All our Christian denominations believe he will come a second time. Many believe the time of his second coming will be in the near future, and that he will come and lead his own professed followers and reign over them. The question now arises, Would we accept him, or would he again be rejected, were he to make his appearance on earth at the present day? Let us examine this matter. When he was on earth 1900 years ago he laid down a standard of righteousness and rules for the guidance of his followers. In that standard we find such passages as the following: "Lay not up for yourselves treasure on earth." "Love your enemies." "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." "Woe unto you who are rich." "Take no thought of the morrow what ye shall eat,", etc. "Go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor." "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven," etc., etc. He also adopted a plan of Communism for himself and his followers. They had a common purse; Judas was

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THE LABOR SITUATION

Experience of a Rancher at San Dimas, Cal.

Some years ago I lived in Manitoba, a western province of Canada. I was engaged in the mercantile trade and prospering. Owing to the severe climate of that province and, having contracted a cold, it settled on my lungs and consumption began to develop. I sold out my business and moved to Southern California, in the paradise of America for invalids, in order to try and regain my former health. I purchased an orange and lemon ranch near San Dimas, and some vacant land on which I had erected a comfortable home, and settled down to my new business of raising oranges and lemons. The condition of my health preventing me from doing my own work, I bought a team and hired a man to do my work, while I busied myself overseeing and doing any light work that came to hand. I soon had my vacant land planted out to oranges, and my trees in a good thrifty condition. At the end of three years my income was sufficient to pay all expenses, and still increasing, and as my trees grew larger I found that I could safely develop more orchard if I had means to purchase more land. I mortgaged my orchard and borrowed money enough to buy 20 acres more land and to purchase an interest in a pumping plant and put down a well for irrigating purposes, and at the end of five years I had 40 acres of orchard in a thrifty condition in one of the finest districts of Southern California, encumbered with a good-sized mortgage, besides being indebted to the bank for money I had borrowed to develop water for irrigating purposes. However, the income from my 20-acre orchard was sufficient to meet all expenses and pay interest on borrowed capital, and give me a comfortable living as well, with an increasing income, and growing more valuable every year, and which, if sold at the present time, would net me $28,000, and an income of $3000 from an investment of $10,000 in less than eight years. The question arises: Am I entitled to this increase, or have I appropriated to my own benefit proceeds that should belong to someone else? Legally, of course, I am entitled to it. But morally, does not this surplus value belong to someone else? Let us examine this question.

As I said at the outset, being in delicate health I could not do much work myself. Consequently, I hired a man to do my work and, as I had several men during my seven years' residence, therefore for the purpose of being brief and to avoid confusion, I will assume that I had one man continuously; I will call his name Henry. He is a good-tempered, agreeable fellow, and I am well pleased with his work. He came to me for an opportunity to earn a living by doing my work. Having just started in a new line of business and my income being small, I could not pay high wages. However, I agreed to give him $20 a month and board, with the promise of an increase later on, and as there were others competing with Henry for an

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"Some Reasons Why"

We Support the Old Political Parties

For some time past the Socialists have been very active and persistent in advocating Socialism and spreading their propoganda literature, some of which seems very plausible, and as a result, many fairly intelligent people have become Socialistic, who have not given the subject very much study. It has now become necessary for the supporters of the old political parties to try and counteract this evil, and circulate literature in support of our present capitalist system. And it is my intention to make a start along that line and give the public some of the best reasons, we of the old political parties have, for opposing Socialism, and continuing the present competitive system of every man for himself, and to develop the best that is in him regardless of the interests of his fellow citizens.

I will proceed to take up some of the reasons Socialists offer for the support of the Socialist party and show why they should not become law.

1st. The Socialists maintain that our Government should provide an opportunity for every man and woman to earn a subsistence for themselves and those dependent on them. If our Government went into that sort of business, where would it end? There would be no surplus men for us capitalists to draw from when a strike for higher wages or shorter hours occurred and the result would be wages would go up so high there would be no profit left for the men who own the tools and machinery of production and transportation and we would make no more money than the men we employed. We who have land would have to let it be sold for taxes and our machinery would be no use to us. Oh, no, we Republicans and Democrats can never agree to support any such foolish proposition.

2nd. The Socialists maintain that our Government should provide a home for every head of a family and give a long term of years to pay for same without any charge for rent or interest. While that proposition looks fine and sounds pleasant to the homeless, let us take a look at the probable result. Those of us who have houses to rent would not be able to find tenants and our houses would go to decay or be purchased by the Government for taxes. We would be deprived of an opportunity for investing our surplus money and instead of making our living off the labor-

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NOT ON YOUR LIFE!

One day at the noon hour, after eating lunch, a couple of Irishmen were resting and arguing about politics. Mike was a Socialist; Pat was not.

Pat says to Mike: "If you had two houses and two lots, would you give me one?"

"To be sure I would," says Mike.

Again Pat says to Mike: "But, Mike, if you had two automobiles would you give me one?"

"To be sure, I would."

"Say, Mike. If you had two goats would you give me one?" says Pat.

"No sir! not by a darn'd sight! That isn't fair. You know I have two goats," says Mike.

Then Mike began to question Pat who belonged to the church and claimed to be a Christian.

"Now, Pat, you are a Christian. If you had a brick block in this city worth $20,000, would you be willing to sell it and give the money to the poor?" "Yes, sir," says Pat; "I would be glad to do that same."

Again Mike says to Pat: "If you were getting a big salary of $5000 a year, would you refuse to lay up the surplus in property and to become a rich man?" "To be sure, I would," says Pat. "For there is woe pronounced against the rich."

"Now, Pat, you know your neighbor, Dennis McCarthy, who tried to get your job to earn bread for his family. Do you love Dennis as yourself?"

"No, sir! not by a darn'd sight! You know that isn't fair. My own family needs the money I am earning and I don't know where I can get another job."

"Say, Pat, let us shake hands. I don't see there is much difference between you Christians and us Socialists while we are compatin' with one another for a livin'."

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The Kingdom of God
AND
His Righteousness

In the gospel of Matthew, chapter 6, verses 31 to 34, we find the following words of Christ:

"Take no thought saying, What shall we eat or what shall we drink or wherewithal shall we be clothed, for your Heavenly Father knoweth ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

Now the question arises, Where is this kingdom of God we are to seek? It cannot be in heaven, for these people to whom Jesus was preaching were with Him on the mountain, and they would have no need of food or drink or raiment in heaven. Most Christians contend that this kingdom of God and His righteousness was to be set up in the hearts of the people, but if that were so Christ must have made a false prediction, for we find many good, God-fearing, righteous, loving people who are suffering in want and destitution; their wives and families on the verge of starvation, scantily clad and worrying for fear that their landlord, who owns the building they occupy, may turn them out for inability to pay overdue rent. Surely, then, Christ could not have granted them the assurance of food and drink and raiment on the condition that God's righteousness were established in their own individual hearts, therefore, we must conclude that either Christ was a false prophet or that God's kingdom and his righteousness they were told to seek first must have been in the government of the nation.

All Christians believe Christ was divine; that He did not preach or teach any false doctrines, and all His prophecies were of divine inspiration, therefore we must conclude that the kingdom He referred to was the Government, and it is from our Government we must first seek God's righteousness before we can be assured of food and drink and raiment, and all other things necessary for our comfort and happiness in life.

The question now arises, What is the righteousness of God that we are to seek first in order to have Christ's promise fulfilled?

We will take up some of the conditions that surround us and pass our judgment on them as to whether or not they are in accord with what we consider the righteousness of God:

First—We have in our midst in every town and city in our nation hundreds, yes thousands, of men and women out of employment looking for an opportunity to earn a subsistence for themselves and families. And we have millions, yes hundreds of millions of acres of God's earth in God's kingdom, owned and held by speculators to make profits by a rise in values, lying idle that could be used and made productive by those who are out of employment if they were put at work to till these lands and produce a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families. Surely such a condition is not in accordance with God's righteousness. Socialists propose to give every adult man or woman an opportunity to do their share of the world's work and earn a subsistence. Is not such a proposition more in accord with the righteousness of God?

Second—We find tens of thousands of families suffering in poverty, want and destitution, many of them widows, whose children are on the verge of starvation, living in miserable rented houses, some of whom have been notified by thier landlords that if the rent is not promptly paid they and their families will be turned out on the streets and their scanty household goods will be seized and sold for rent, and they

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#38

The Two Great Commandments

In the gospel of St. Matthew, chap. 22, v. 37 to 40, we find the following words of Christ: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." And in Mark, chap. 12, verses 30, 31, we find these two commandments repeated. The question arises, did Christ expect us to keep these commandments, and if so, why do not christians obey them? It is generally believed by all christians that Christ was Divine, and he did not teach or preach anything he did not practice himself and expected his followers to obey. Would it not be well for us professing christians to give this matter our earnest consideratin and find out if possible what it is that prevents us from obeying Christ's commandments, and on which hang all the law and the prophets.

We will take, for instance, two men engaged in the mercantile business in the same town. It is in each man's interest to sell to the same customers in order to make profits. Their interests conflict. A third man comes on the scene, and tries to take away these men's customers, and conditions grow worse. How is it possible for these business men to love one another as themselves?

Next. It is the business men's interests to sell their goods to their customers at the highest possible margin of profit, and it is their customers' interests to purchase at the lowest possible price. How can these men love one another as themselves?

We will now take every employer of labor. It is their interests to hire their men at the lowest possible wage, and to obtain as many hours of labor and the greatest amount of work possible from the men they employ. While it is the laborers' interest to obtain the highest wages, do the least amount of work, and put in the least number of hours it is possible for them to bargain for. How can these men love one another as themselves? Next take every farmer and every producer. It is their interests to sell their products at the highest price obtainable, while it is the dealers' interests to purchase for the least possible amount of money. These men may be all professing christians and members of the same church, and each trying to make a profit out of his neighbor regardless of the other's interests. How can these men love one another as themselves?

Is it not clear then that conflicting interests are the causes that prevent

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TEMPERANCE WORK

in

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ITS SUCCESS.

#39

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SAMOKOV,
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1909.

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AT THE PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION
SOCIETY

February 5, 1909

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PROGRAM

Second National

Peace Congress

Chicago
May 3rd, 4th, 5th
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The National Movement

BY

Edward H. Walker

Price, 35 Cents

Compliments of The Author.

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STATE OF NEVADA

LAWS

RELATING TO

Dependent and Delinquent Children

CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1909

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"It is under the protection of the decision in the Dartmouth College case that the most enormous and threatening powers in our country have been created; some of the great and wealthy corporations actually having greater influence in the country at large, and upon the legislation of the country, than the states to which they owe their corporate existence. Every privilege granted or right conferred—no matter by what means or on what pretense—being made inviolable by the constitution, the government is frequently found stripped of its authority in very important particulars by unwise, careless or corrupt legislation; and a clause of the federal constitution whose purpose was to preclude the repudiation of debts and just contracts, protects and perpetuates the evil."—**JUDGE COOLEY**, in "Constitutional Limitations."

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The Confusion of Property with Privilege

Circular No. 2.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Committee to Inquire into the Status of Democracy

(This has no reference to the Democratic Party.)

To the Citizens of America:

In February, 1909, Circular No. 1, containing President Hadley's epoch-making statement of the Constitutional Position of Property in America, was issued. About 7,000 copies of the circular have been carefully distributed among leaders of thought in all parts of the United States. The responses we have received demonstrate that the times are ripe for a thorough-going consideration of the nature of property rights, the manner of their protection and, above all, the functions of the legal profession and the judiciary. These subjects, we think, are involved in longstanding misconceptions. Almost daily revelations show how, as a result of confused thinking, greed and fear drive individuals to wrongdoing or to acquiescence in wrongdoing. It is our desire to help dispel old superstitions and put the American people in a frame of mind effectively to defend their liberties.

In Circular No. 2 we reproduce two articles on the confusion of property with privilege. We have reached the point where it is necessary to break away from the spell cast over the present generation by the revered masters who fortified the federal constitution against the spirit of democracy a century ago. It is time for the real defenders of the institution of private property to throw down the gauntlet to Privilege. Every citizen should, we think, read this story of the Dartmouth College case with its surprising picture of the

Unofficial

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#45

MRS. ANNIE BESANT AND THE MORAL CODE

A PROTEST

by J. H. FUSSELL

(Secretary of The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society. Formerly Private Secretary to the late William Q. Judge.)

Introduction by KENNETH MORRIS

"The Theosophical Society has no Moral Code."—*Mrs. Annie Besant*

"Theosophy is itself the highest Moral Code."—*H. P. Blavatsky*

"Verily, there is nothing hid that shall not be revealed; neither secret that shall not be made known."

ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC:
TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS: TO ALL LOVERS OF THE HOME: TO ALL SELF-RESPECTING MEN AND WOMEN—LOVERS OF DECENCY AND SANENESS OF LIFE

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Hiram W. Johnson

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"Crime Preventives"

Paper by
A. H. HALL

Read before the
Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences
December 1, 1910

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STORY OF THE WESTERN AGENCY

THE ITALIAN MISSION, NIEDRINGHAUS, ST. LOUIS

OF THE

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

1910

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#49

For the Restoration of Representative Government in Illinois

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PEORIA CONFERENCE —EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE—PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORMS —SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Campaign Book

PUBLISHED BY

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

Appointed by Peoria Conference

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MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
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23

OCTOBER, 1910

Chicago Single Tax Club
508 Schiller Building,
CHICAGO.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN
OFFICES { 308 Odd Fellows Building, Springfield, Ill.
1308—79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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24a

Third Imprint

PRIVILEGE vs. DEMOCRACY

#50

Circular No. 1.

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APRIL 15, 1949
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PUBLISHED BY THE

Committee to Inquire into the Status of Democracy

(This has no reference to the Democratic Party.)

To the Citizens of America:

The undersigned have associated themselves together as a Committee to inquire into the status of democracy in the United States and to give as wide publicity as possible to their findings. Attention will be particularly devoted to an examination of the constitutional, statutory, political and professional bulwarks of Privilege and to an explanation of the causes leading to the perversion of representative government and the gradual intrenchment of an aristocracy of property in this country.

In Circular No. 1 is reprinted President Hadley's article on "The Constitutional Position of Property in America," which surely marks an epoch in the political literature of this nation. The careful perusal of these pages is urged upon all Americans who love freedom. Let everyone to whom this project appeals procure copies of this pamphlet for circulation among the thoughtful men and women of his acquaintance. These copies may be secured from Jesse F. Orton, Secretary, 73 Sixth St., Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Signed:—DELOS F. WILCOX, New York City.
ROBERT H. WHITTEN, New York City.
HAMILTON HOLT, New York City.
WILBER BROTHERTON, Detroit.
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, New York City.
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JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Minneapolis.
CHARLES ZUEBLIN, Boston.
JESSE F. ORTON, Elmhurst, N. Y.

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#51

INCIDENTS

IN THE HISTORY OF THE

THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT

Founded in New York City in 1875 by H. P. Blavatsky, continued under William Q. Judge, and now under the direction of their successor Katherine Tingley

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THE ... 1949

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BY

JOSEPH H. FUSSELL

SECRETARY UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD AND THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Lecture given at the Isis Theater, San Diego, California, under the auspices of The Aryan Theosophical Society

Published by

The Aryan Theosophical Press

International Headquarters, Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

Price 15 cents

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THE RECORD of Robert M. La Follette

#52
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"Robert M. La Follette as Governor, Representative, and United States Senator, during a twenty-year struggle for popular government, has to his credit more constructive legislation than any other living American statesman; and as he is, by reason of his record, the progressive pioneer and leader, he is the logical progressive candidate for President of the United States."

ISSUED BY THE
Progressive Republican Campaign Committee
814-819 EVANS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MEN and RELIGION
FORWARD MOVEMENT

MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1913
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The Program of Work

Headquarters, 124 East 28th Street
NEW YORK

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#54

Marriage Law Reform League.

Why Reform of our Marriage laws and customs is necessary :—

1. Because we have inherited from a barbarous age a false conception of marriage ; and in consequence have failed to realise in what the sanctity of marriage consists ;

2. Because, owing to this false conception of marriage there are hundreds of thousands of married persons who are undergoing grievous and undeserved suffering without any remedy ;

3. Because the statute law of England has failed to act along the lines traced by the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 ; (an Act establishing Divorce with the support of the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the then Bishop of London), with the result that, as many Judges have asserted, the existing law is ineffective, barbarous and farcical ;

4. Because the marriage law of England falls far behind the marriage laws of Scotland, the British Dominions and nearly every civilised country ; and is itself the direct cause of innumerable virtuous couples "living in sin";

5. Because these existing laws, insufficient as they are, are maintained by the ignorance, the prejudices and the timidities of considerable numbers of our fellow-citizens ;

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Marriage Law Reform League

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#55

AIMS AND OBJECTS:—

1. TO maintain the dignity and worth of Marriage as a natural relationship of man and woman designed for their mutual happiness and well-being in the bonds of Loyalty and Love;

2. TO remove such artificial hindrances to the happiness and well-being of the husband or wife as are specified hereunder; and to protect the interests of the children.

ITS Immediate Object is:—

3. TO press for such alterations of our existing marriage laws as are recommended in the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce in 1911, viz.- that Desertion, Cruelty, Habitual Drunkenness, Incurable Insanity, or Imprisonment for life,—all as defined by the Commissioners, shall constitute legal ground for an action for Divorce.

With a view to promote the greater honour of all true marriage, and to emphasise its sanctity the League seeks:—

(1) To create a healthy and enlightened public opinion as to the ends for which Marriage exists;

(2) To insist that the well-being of the married persons themselves is the primary good of marriage, and that the State's function should be confined to such regulation as may secure that greatest well-being; and specially to safeguard the interests of its future citizens in the persons of the children;

(3) In general, to reform our English marriage laws so that the standard they set shall not be lower than that set by the laws in force in Scotland, the British Dominions and in other countries;

(4) To remove the evils which are necessarily inherent in our existing practice of separation orders.

The subscription for members shall be not less than 10*s. and for associates* 2*s.* 6*d. a year. Applications for membership may be sent to the Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb,* 26, *Drayton Court, S. W.* 10*; or to the Secretary,* 13, *Bedford Row, W.C.*

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To Vote For Roosevelt Write
PROGRESSIVE
At The Top Of Your Ballot.

Wilson
Taft
Roosevelt

Their Labor Records Compared

The Schilling Press New York City

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JR 4 #57

PROMISE and PERFORMANCE

How Woodrow Wilson

Squared the One with the Other in New Jersey

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#58

To Those Who Stood At Armageddon

An Address to Voters by a Committee of Progressives who Fought the Fight of 1912.

Progressive or Reactionary?

ISSUED BY
Cox-Roosevelt Progressive-Republican Committee
Murray Hill Hotel, New York

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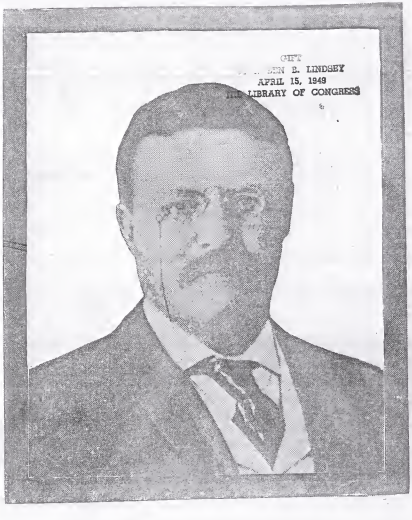
1912 #59 61a



Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

Presented to
Judge Ben. B. Lindsey
With the
Sincere Regards
of the Author
Thomas Hoover Peacock

Denver Colo.
May 31st 1912.

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#60

A Contract With the People

PLATFORM

OF THE

Progressive Party

ADOPTED AT ITS

First National Convention

Chicago, August 7th, 1912

If you want these things done ratify this contract on November 5, by casting your vote for Roosevelt and Johnson and the Progressive Party Candidates

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Manhattan Hotel, New York City

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#61

A Contract With the People

PLATFORM

OF THE

Progressive Party

ADOPTED AT ITS

First National Convention

Chicago, August 7th, 1912

If you want these things done ratify this contract on November 5, by casting your vote for Roosevelt and Johnson and the Progressive Party Candidates

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Manhattan Hotel, New York City

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

HIRAM W. JOHNSON

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"For there is neither East nor West,
Border nor Breed nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends
of the earth." —*Kipling.*

Theodore Roosevelt's Confession of Faith

before the

Progressive National Convention

August 6, 1912

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E. P. COSTIGAN'S

Letter of Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor of Colorado, Tendered by the State Convention of the Progressive Party :: "

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#64

The Negro Question

Attitude of the Progressive Party Toward the Colored Race

Colonel Roosevelt's Reply to a Query at the Progressive National Convention; His Letter to Julian Harris, of Atlanta, and the Statement of All the Negro Delegates in the Convention.

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#65 93

GOVERNOR ROBERT P. BASS ON THE PRESENT NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

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APRIL 15, 1949
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ROOSEVELT MASS MEETING
Manchester, N. H.
March 8, 1912

The undersigned hereby certify that they were appointed as a committee to represent the signers of the initiated amendment to Section VII, Article XX, of the Constitution, set forth in the foregoing report.

They have read said report and hereby confirm the opinion of the legal committee as to the intention and purpose of the framers of said amendment and the petitioners initiating the same concerning its application to other cities than Denver.

GEORGE CREEL,
JAMES RANDOLPH WALKER.
BEN B. LINDSEY.

For further information and literature on the proposed amendments of the Direct Legislation League to be voted upon the 5th day of November, 1912, address the Secretary, 415 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colo.

"For Direct Legislation League's amendment to Section 7 of Article XX of the Constitution, providing for the wider use and control of the schools by the people".....	X
"Against Direct Legislation League's amendment to Section 7 of Article XX of the Constitution, providing for the wider use and control of the schools by the people".....	

HN 64
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1912

Objections to School and Social Center Amendment Answered

A Statement from the Direct Legislation League Concerning a Proposed Amendment to Sec. VII, Art. XX, of the Constitution, Known as The School and Social Center Amendment

The Direct Legislation League appointed a legal committee to report upon an objection, that the School and Social Center Amendment, if adopted at the November election, would have the effect of putting the schools in the commissioned governed cities under the commissioners instead of the school board, and exempting a part of the school districts of such cities from taxation. The league has received a report from the legal committee appointed, and also from the committee appointed by the signers of the petition initiating the so-called School and Social Center Amendment to Section VII, Article XX, of the Constitution, in which they set forth that it was never the intention of the framers of the amendment in question that it should have any such effect, and that the wording of the amendment has no such effect.

The opinion of the framers of the amendment and the committee representing those who initiated it as to what the purpose and intention was, and their claim as to what the legal meaning of the language is, is set forth in the opinion of the legal committee that follows.

The undersigned were appointed by the Direct Legislation League of Colorado as a Special Legal Committee to report upon an objection that the effect of the School and Social Center Amendment bill is to consolidate the school districts of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Grand Junction and other commission governed cities, and put the schools under the control of the commissioners of such cities instead of the school directors, and a resultant exemption from taxation for school purposes in such cities of territory now included in their school districts but outside the boundaries of such cities.

Your committee is of the opinion that the enactment of the would have no such effect. The bill must be construed not fr

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

AND

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

What each has done for the
People of the United States

154

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ROLL

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of

Delegates and Alternates

to the

First National Progressive Convention

The Coliseum

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 5, 6 *and* 7, 1912

278

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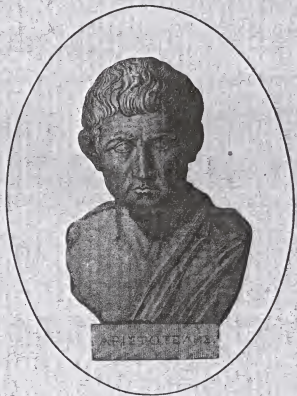
The Aryans
AND
Mongrelized America
THE REMEDY

BY

JUNIUS ARYAN



ARISTOTLE THE NOBLE ARYAN
WHO LIVED ABOUT 2300 YEARS AGO.
THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER AND NATURALIST.

EAGLE PRINTING HOUSE
Philadelphia, Pa.

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#70

Who is a Progressive?

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

From The Outlook April 13, 1912

AN ADDRESS AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, APRIL 3, 1912

IN his recent speech at Philadelphia President Taft stated that he was a Progressive, and this raises the question as to what a Progressive is. More is involved than any man's say-so as to himself.

A well-meaning man may vaguely think of himself as a Progressive without having even the faintest conception of what a Progressive is. Both vision and intensity of conviction must go to the make-up of any man who is to lead the forward movement, and mildly good intentions are utterly useless as substitutes.

The essential difference, as old as civilized history, is between the men who, with fervor and broad sympathy and imagination, stand for the forward movement, the men who stand for the uplift and betterment of mankind, and who have faith in the people, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the men of narrow vision and small sympathy, who are not stirred by the wrongs of others. With these latter stand also those other men who distrust the people, and many of whom not merely distrust the people, but wish to keep them helpless so as to exploit them for their own benefit.

The difference has never been more accurately set forth than in a lecture by the great English writer, Mr. J. A. Froude, delivered some forty-five years ago, and running as follows:

> Two kinds of men . . . appear as leaders in time of change. . . . On one side there are the . . . men who have no confidence in the people—who have no passionate convictions—men who believe that all wholesome reforms proceed downward from the educated to the multitudes; who regard with contempt, qualified by terror, appeals to the popular conscience or to popular intelligence.
>
> Opposite to these are the men of faith—and by faith I do not mean belief in dogmas, but belief in goodness, belief in justice, in righteousness. . . . They are not contented with looking for what may be useful or pleasant to themselves; they look by quite other methods for what is honorable, for what is good, for what is just. They believe that if they can find out that, then at all hazards, and in spite of all present consequences to themselves, that is to be preferred.
>
> When the air is heavy with impostors, and men live only to make money, . . . and the kingdom of heaven is bought and sold, and all that is high and pure in man is smothered by corruption, fire of the same kind bursts out in higher natures with a fierceness which cannot be controlled; and, confident in truth and right, they call fearlessly on the seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee to Baal to rise and stand by them.
>
> They do not ask whether those whom they address have wide knowledge of history or science or philosophy; they ask rather that they shall be honest, that they shall be brave. . . . They know well that conscience is no exceptional privilege of the great or the cultivated, that to be generous and unselfish is no prerogative of rank or intellect.

Right of the People to Rule

We of to-day who stand for the Progressive movement here in the United States are not wedded to any particular

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To the Women Voters of the United States from the Women in Political Bondage

Vote the Progressive Ticket and Make Us Free

WE, the women of the Progressive party, appeal to you to vote for the candidates of the Progressive party, because we believe that through their election the Nation will secure most quickly those humanitarian measures, for which women in their clubs and associations and trade unions have worked for so many years.

In some States, such legislation has been partially secured; in many others it has utterly failed. Now, for the first time in the history of our country, a great party has assembled these measures and is urging a program of social and industrial legislation for which women have so long been striving.

The Progressive party is the only party that has pledged itself to work for suffrage, so that for the first time, the women of the six equal suffrage states have an opportunity to vote for candidates who are committed to extend suffrage to women throughout the Nation.

It is the only party that is instructing its candidates to make suffrage an issue in the campaign states.

It is the only party that has given women a voice in party organization and management and direct representation on National, State and County committees before they have the vote.

May we not depend upon the voting women, in a sense representing those women who are not yet enfranchised, to prove at the polls that American women have been genuine in their long endeavor for social righteousness? The disfranchised women therefore appeal to you for the direct help which you are able to give. They appeal to you for the rights of citizenship which you now enjoy, and as nobly as you have done for the overthrow of political corruption, to vote for the betterment of industrial conditions and the protection of the home.

SIGNED

Mrs. Isabella W. Blaney	California	M. Evelyn Fritzenger	Michigan
Josephine Roche	Colorado	Mrs. Celeste P. Armstrong	New York
Jane Addams	Illinois	Mrs. Anna C. Brown	New York
Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth	Illinois	Mary E. Dreier	New York
Alice Carpenter	Massachusetts	Frances A. Kellor	New York
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Child	Massachusetts	Mrs. Bertha Eider	New York
Helen Temple Cook	Massachusetts	Clara B. Morrison	New York
Mrs. Grace A. Johnson	Massachusetts	Clara Shuler	New York
Mrs. Elizabeth Towne	Massachusetts	Hannah M. Povey	Oregon

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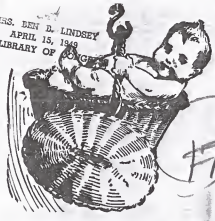

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AN APPEAL
FOR THE
HOMELESS BABY

SOME of the workers interested in finding homes for deserted babies have asked to have the following article, written by "The Khan" in *Toronto Star*, of April 21st, 1913, reprinted, in the hope that it will help some precious, though friendless infant to get into motherly hands and heart. Having seen hundreds of these "basket babies" growing up to be a joy and comfort to their foster parents, I would urge those who have no children to look up one of these little ones and start a nursery, trusting in the Divine promise of guidance and blessing.

J. J. KELSO.

Toronto, Oct., 1913.

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Proportional Representation.

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THE WITNESS OF EUROPE

FOR

P. R.

70

A GREAT

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

Being No. 29 of

REPRESENTATION

The Journal of the
Proportional Representation
Society

December, 1913.

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#74

The Juvenile Court of Denver

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Concerning Its Judge

Concerning Its Work

What It Has Done

What It Is Doing

What It Hopes to Do

SO MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE JUVENILE COURT OF DENVER; THERE ARE SO MANY MISUNDERSTANDINGS; SO MANY PEOPLE ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT IT THAT SOME OF THE OFFICERS AND FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT HAVE ASSISTED IN THE PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT CONTAINING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COURT AND SOME INFORMATION NOT GENERALLY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC. THEY HAVE ASKED THAT SUCH A STATEMENT BE AUTHORIZED BY THE JUVENILE COURT OF DENVER AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR. THE JUDGE OF THE COURT APPRECIATES THE SUGGESTIONS AND THE HELPFULNESS OF THESE FRIENDS OF THE COURT AND HAS AUTHORIZED THE ISSUANCE OF THE STATEMENT.

—1913—

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#75

WAR'S FOLLY AND FUTILITY

(39)

Printed by
NEW ULM PUBLISHING CO.
New Ulm, Minn.

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1913

#76

Three Years of Progress
In New York's Police Courts

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#77

THE BIRTH

OF THE

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

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JAMES LITHGOW EWIN,

President A. S. L. of the District of Columbia 1896–1906;
Secretary American A. S. L. 1895–1898, etc.

THIS BOOKLET IS A HURRIEDLY COMPILED COLLECTION OF SOME OF THE DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF THE ORIGIN OF THE A. S. L. MOVEMENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL A. D. 1893, WITH PICTURES OF SOME OF THE HISTORIC PLACES AND PIONEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1913.

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The Progressive Service
of the
National Progressive Party

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#78

The Progressive Service is one of the four main divisions of the work of the National Progressive Party. The plan of organization was presented to the Conference and National Committee in Chicago, December 10th, and referred to the Executive Committee, which approved it January 10th, authorized the expenditures and created an administrative board to administer the work of all four divisions—Political Organization, Progressive Service, Publicity, and Finance.

The Service deals with measures, while the Political Organization deals with candidates and election machinery. It supplements the work of political organization in some localities, precedes it in others, and supplies to organization the additional interest and vitality which its vision, resources and information permit. The closest co-operation and co-ordination exist between the two—each needs the other to realize in full measure the Contract with the People.

It supplements state and local organizations by providing the opportunity for such organizations to attain a common standard, a uniform organization, and a political philosophy, wholly necessary to the success of a new political movement.

It furnishes the opportunity for all of the people, men and women, voters and non-voters, to work for the advancement of progressive measures in a progressive movement along political lines. It affords an unparalleled training school in political action for women who cannot vote and furnishes the answer in advance to the question of what women will do with the vote.

It provides a new vehicle for carrying to the farthest parts of the country the messages and findings of working men and women, whether in factory, study, or home, or in non-partisan welfare organizations.

It constitutes a clearing-house for the states in matters of common effort, legislation, organization, propaganda, and in all matters of interest to the progressive movement, furnishing a prompt, reliable and effective way of getting the people all working together in the most efficient way to realize their ideals and keep their promises.

The Progressive Service has two bureaus and four departments, for carrying out its part of the Contract with the People. These are the Bureaus of Legislative Reference and of Education and the Departments of Social and Industrial Justice, of Conservation, of Popular Government, and of Cost of Living and Corporation Control.

The Legislative Reference Bureau

There are certain dangers facing the party in the matter of legislation. We have enthusiastic and zealous legislators but there is danger of the introduction of amateur bills based upon fragmentary or erroneous information; there is danger of too big a program being undertaken by a minority; there is danger that this small army is not equipped to fight bad bills introduced by opponents; there is danger that some of the terms of the contract may be lost sight of in the press of legislation; there is the danger that many legislators, knowing not where to turn for information or help, may miss an opportunity for service or may make a blunder costly to the people.

The Legislative Reference Bureau seeks to minimize these dangers by conducting a service for the nation and states along the following lines:

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PROGRESSIVE SERVICE DOCUMENTS

Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

at

First Annual Pennsylvania State Conference

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13th, 1913

D 4—March, 1913

Published by the
Progressive National Committee

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#80

PROGRESSIVE SERVICE DOCUMENTS

POLITICS AND SOCIAL SERVICE

An Address Delivered Before the Southern Sociological Congress

By
PAXTON HIBBEN
Director of the Bureau of Education of the Progressive National Service

APRIL 29, 1913

D—7 March, 1913

Published by the
Progressive National Committee

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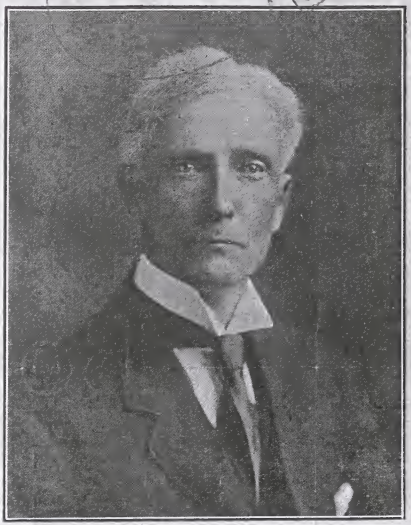

Hon. Frank Q. Stuart

~~Lawyer—Orator—Publicist~~

~~IN HIS GREAT LECTURE~~

"THE ROAD TO EQUAL FREEDOM"

Candidate for U.S. Senator from Iowa — Progressive party.
State conference of leaders held at Des Moines Nov. 14, 1913.

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DELINQUENT PARENTS

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FOUR ADDRESSES

#82

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APRIL 15, 1949
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BY

RABBI ALEXANDER LYONS, Ph. D.

Eighth Avenue Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1914

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#83

THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

BULLETIN No. 1 (Series II) DENVER, November 10, 1914

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY AND THE COAL STRIKE.

That the strike in Colorado is now over, in so far as it affects the ability of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to supply the market requirements of coal, is set forth in the Annual Report to the stockholders of that Company by President J. F. Welborn, which states:

"Our former employees have been very anxious to secure work again at our mines, and we have quite willingly taken back such as we had reason to believe were not connected with the violence. The result is now a working force that is producing sufficient coal to more than supply the somewhat reduced market requirements.

"At no time during this struggle would we have been unable to produce sufficient coal to meet all demands, had order been maintained and the men desiring to work, been free from violence.

"The charge has often been made that the State troops were under the control of the coal companies. There is no foundation in fact for this charge. The relations between ourselves and the State soldiers were the same in every essential particular as those that have existed between us and the Federal soldiers. We have looked upon both as the proper peace officers of the district.

"Our employment of camp marshals in normal times has been heralded broadcast by the so-called labor leaders as a 'notorious and criminal guard system.' Our practice, in fact, has been to employ the smallest possible number of such men, and for a long time before the strike was called we had but seven camp marshals at our twenty-two working properties. They also acted as sanitary and truant officers, as well as being charged with the care of miners' houses."

* * * * *

In summing up the main facts relating to the strike, the Report says:

"The strike, from the first, was neither agitated nor called because of differences between the workmen and employers.

"It has been in fact a contest between an outside labor organization, known as the United Mine Workers of America, trying to force its regime upon the coal mining industry of this State, on one side, and the operators acting with a large majority of their workmen opposed to an affiliation with that organization, on the other side.

"It has been financed by the national body of that organization, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, the funds having been supplied by dues, fines and assessments collected from workmen living almost entirely outside this State.

"Soon after Vice-President Hayes (of the United Mine Workers of America) came to Colorado in August, 1913, he acknowledged that the coal mining companies had, by their acts showing consideration for the men, anticipated his demands.

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

#84

Bulletin No. 2 **August 20, 1914**

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE COLORADO STRIKE

Colorado is known today as the "Scarlet Letter Sister of States."

She bows her head in shame to the mourning survivors of the thirty-four men, women and little children whom she has allowed to be murdered and cremated through the complete domination of her executive, legislative, judicial and military arms by the large corporate interests.

For wanton disregard and criminal negligence of life, the Colorado coal operators have long been known.

Gerald Lippiatt, union organizer, was the first to pay the death penalty for fighting corporate greed in Colorado. He was murdered by George Belcher, a notorious Baldwin-Feltz thug, on the streets of Trinidad, August 16, 1913.

When, on September 23, 1913, eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two of their employes struck to obtain their political and industrial freedom by the enforcement of then existing laws, the operators laid aside their former excuse that the murder of their men in the mines was "accidental" and set about to wilfully exterminate the strikers and their families.

More than one thousand gunmen, dregs of the large cities, "men" who earn their living at $3 to $7 a day shooting down the workers, were brought into the state. Among these were many of the Baldwin-Feltz detectives who had manned the "Bull Moose Special" in West Virginia and shot down men and women and babes at their mothers' breasts.

A. C. Feltz, Colorado head of these thugs, began at once the construction of an armored automobile in the shops of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

Fitted with a machine gun and manned by five imported murderers, this "Death Special" was driven at top speed through the tent colonies, shooting among the women and children.

Matt Powell was killed October 9, 1913, when the gunmen attacked the Ludlow tent colony.

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

Bulletin No. 3 **August 24, 1914**

WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO DID NOT SAY OF THE "GUNMEN" IN THE COLORADO STRIKE

THE writer of this bulletin was raised in Pennsylvania, where the governor of the state is one of the leading men of the commonwealth, where he is honored and respected, where the chief executive is generally a fearless, honest citizen, mentally, morally and physically big enough to administer his office to the honor of the state.

We feel it necessary therefore to tell you briefly just who and what Elias M. Ammons, Governor of Colorado, is, and what his record in the Colorado strike has been.

Ammons was elected on a Democratic ticket. That he is a political mistake, that he has disgraced his party has been admitted by Democratic assemblies which have not only refused to show his picture in their meetings, but have hooted, jeered and hissed his name whenever it was mentioned in the day's proceedings.

Ammons is the person who, because he owns property in Routt county, tried to threaten and compromise both strikers and operators to effect a settlement of the strike in that section.

Ammons is the person who, when his subordinate, John Chase, rode down the women and children in Trinidad January 22, maiming some of them and injuring others by tramping them under the hoofs of horses, sat in his office in Denver, too much of a weakling to condemn Chase, but condoning his inhuman effort to slaughter the mothers and babes of the strikers' families.

Ammons is the person who suggested that a committee of the State Federation of Labor investigate the cruelties of the militia, and then, when this committee furnished him proof that Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt had knocked down a boy in the Ludlow station, threatened Louis Tikas with death and thrown a huge roll of barbed wire down the strikers' well, refused to take action.

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

Bulletin No. 5. **September 8, 1914.**

THE "GUNMEN OF INDUSTRY" IN THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

WHEN considering the relation of gunmen to the Colorado coal strike, it is well to remember that they received $239,645.86 from the operators for murdering 34 men, women and children, or in other words that the extermination of the strikers is so vital to the Colorado coal operators that they are willing to pay $7,-048.41 for each life.

For twenty-five years the gunmen of industry, the hired armed guards of the corporations have gone hand in hand with strikes, have, at wages of $3 to $7 a day, left nothing undone in their brutal inhuman efforts to break the struggle of the workers and send them back to work broken in spirit to remain slaves to capital.

But in none of the strikes of the last quarter of a century have these so-called "detectives" created such a horrifying reign of terror, such an absolute despotism, as during the present struggle of the Colorado coal miners.

The operators have always been determined that they would not obey the mining laws of the state. Realizing that their employes would soon strike to secure an enforcement of the statutes, they began the importation of these so-called guards or detectives as early as January, 1913.

The Baldwin-Feltz Detective agency, composed largely of thugs, who make a business of beating up and shooting the workers to break strikes, was employed by the Colorado coal operators. These men had worked for the West Virginia coal companies and had manned the "Bull Moose Special," an armored train from which the strikers and their wives and children were brutally murdered.

As the summer of 1913 grew on and the operators saw that they would either be compelled to grant the miners their state and constitutional rights or go through a strike, the force of guards was greatly increased.

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

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Bulletin No. 6. **September 16, 1914.**

CHARACTER ASSASSINS

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THERE are different kinds of assassins. Not the least deadly of these is he who goes about trying to kill character, using as his weapon a mass of cleverly clothed but vicious lies.

Character assassination is the latest work of the Colorado coal operators.

Unable to buy or bluff the leaders of the strike or the men themselves, they are now seeking by insidious lies to attack the integrity of certain leaders hoping to discredit the organization.

The most vicious and yet most absurd of these personal attacks appears in a bulletin dealing with "Why the Strike Was Forced on Colorado Miners."

To give the mass of lies a touch of realism, the writer of the operators' bulletin says that the report of the Secretary-Treasurer issued November 30, 1913, shows that Frank J. Hayes receives a salary of $90.00 per day, John McLennan $66.00 per day, Mother Jones $42.00 per day, and John R. Lawson $1,773.40 for nine weeks' salary.

Just how the writer's perverted mind conceived this myth is impossible to imagine, unless he had been "hitting the pipe," which we understand he does, occasionally. The operators must have foolishly pressed him for copy before he could come out of his dream. In trying to fill his contract with them, this was the only good lie he could think of on short notice.

It is well to understand that Hayes, Lawson, McLennan and Mother Jones had nothing to do with money disbursements in this strike. All finances were handled by William Green, International Secretary-Treasurer, and E. L. Doyle, District Secretary-Treasurer, who are under bond, and who have faithfully and honestly performed their duties.

The work of the parties attacked is confined entirely

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

Bulletin No. 7. October 15, 1914.

FAIRNESS OF COLORADO COAL MINERS

THE United Mine Workers of America have accepted President Wilson's proposition for a three year truce and settlement of the coal strike. The coal operators, who have always refused to discuss grievances with their former employes, have continued this policy by arrogantly defying the President of the United States.

Acceptance of President Wilson's proposition, which in many ways was unsatisfactory and objectionable to the strikers, personified the spirit of fairness on which the United Mine Workers was builded into the biggest labor organization in the world and which has made it possible to secure contracts for 450,000 men working in the mines of the United States.

Fairness is the keystone on which a system of highest efficiency has been reached in the coal mining industry. Except for the knowledge of the operators in organized states that their men had certain inherent rights, these mine owners would be in the same position as those of Colorado, spending millions of dollars to deny their men justice and employing men at this additional cost who could only produce half as much coal as a union man and then a large percentage of that slack.

This spirit of fairness on the part of the miners has characterized their struggle in Colorado.

When, on September 15, 1913, they decided that they could not obtain their rights except by a strike, they asked only for an enforcement of all laws, the recognition of the union so they could collectively see that these laws would be enforced, and a wage scale similar to that received by miners in the neighboring state of Wyoming.

Before declaring for a strike, the miners asked the operators for a conference, believing that they could have no objection to an enforcement of mining laws made certain through recognition of the union or to paying wages equal to those received by miners in Wyoming where

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

BULLETIN No. 14 DENVER, AUGUST 25, 1914

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WHY THE STRIKE WAS FORCED ON COLORADO MINERS

Of transcendent consequence is the fact that the Colorado coal strike was not due to dissatisfaction of the men with their working conditions.

There were petty grievances, of course. The 14,000 men working in the mines of this district earned the highest wages paid in any coal mining region in the United States. They had made no demands for general changes in conditions.

But the Union decided at its headquarters in Indianapolis that there should be a strike. Agitators were accordingly sent to Colorado to stir up trouble and to arouse the men to fancied grievances.

Recognition of the Union was the underlying motive of the strike plan.

Why should that be so important to the Union? Why should it be of importance for the Union to force itself upon a mining community, even when there were no wrongs to redress, no demand by the men for the Union's assistance?

* * * *

WHY COLORADO WAS ATTACKED

Colorado miners are the best paid in the country. "Recognition" of the United Mine Workers of America means in effect that every man in the mine must be a member of the Union. Every mine is required to pay the Union dues and assessments first out of the man's pay.

In brief, "Recognition" of this Union means submission to this system of "checking-off" Union dues, fines and assessments before any man can be paid the wages he has earned.

These assessments may be made by the Union's officers at any time and for any purpose. For example, out of the wages

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THE STRUGGLE IN COLORADO FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

BULLETIN No. 15 DENVER, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914

THE EFFECT OF CLOSING SALOONS IN COLORADO COAL MINING DISTRICT

In the *Western Christian Advocate* for June 8, 1914, a writer criticises Colorado coal mine managers for their policies in respect to

Camp Marshals,
Deductions from Employes' Pay Rolls, and
The operation of saloons at the mining camps.

Concerning these criticisms, Mr. J. F. Welborn, President of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the largest of the Colorado mining companies, makes this statement specifically as to the practices of his own company:

CAMP MARSHALS

"Camp marshals, who in many instances are regularly elected constables, are employed only in the larger coal camps.

"Their general duties are very much the same as those of the peace officer in villages and small towns throughout the United States. In addition, they have charge of the sanitary conditions of the camps and the general repair and care of tenant houses.

"At Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps, numbering 22, and employing from 5000 to 6000 men, representing a population of approximately 15,000, there were employed immediately prior to the strike only seven camp marshals, or one for every three camps.

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NATIONALISM

Its Need in Our Social, Industrial and Political Growth

Speeches Delivered at the Second Annual Lincoln Day Dinner of the Progressive Party, Hotel Astor, New York City, February 12th, 1914

JOHN M. PARKER of New Orleans
Nationalism and the Progressive Party from a Southerner's Point of View

JANE ADDAMS of Chicago
Social Justice Through National Action

GEORGE W. PERKINS of New York
National Action and Industrial Growth

EVERETT COLBY of New Jersey
National Growth of the Progressive Party

Progressive National Committee
Forty-second Street Building New York City

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The Election of Judicial Judgments

Address Before the Denver, Colorado, Bar Association, February 21, 1914

By
Rome G. Brown,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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International Militancy

BY

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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A SPEECH

DELIVERED AT

CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK,

JANUARY 13th, 1915.

THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION,
LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.

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The Religious Question in Mexico

Open Letter to Monseigneur Kelly.

(By M. C. Rolland.)

August 26, 1916.

MONSEIGNEUR:—

I beg to note that you have stated that the Mexican problem is of a religious nature and not an agrarian question.

All the Catholics who took part in the meeting held in this City during the week of August 19-26 have demanded that Mexico be compelled to treat the Catholic Church well, and they have also declared that President Wilson should have recognized Zapata or Villa preferably to Carranza, because the two former gave guarantees to the Catholic Church in the Mexican Republic.

I feel that it is absolutely necessary that a Mexican should reply to this statement and to the demands of the Catholics in the United States presented in the above-mentioned meeting, not from a desire to meddle in the politics of this country—since it is merely a game of politics that the Catholics have been playing—but with a view to unveil the truth, which up to now they have been trying to hide; and also because the Catholic Church has an international character, and it is under this aspect that its members desire to interfere in Mexico. Therefore, it is our duty, as Mexicans, to discuss the matter in question.

The Catholics in America should know that ninety years ago the Catholic clergy was in possession of about eighty per cent (80%) of the territory and the wealth of México; the clergy was the banker throughout the country; no economic life existed in which it did not participate; the clergy gathered "tithes and first fruit"; it sanctioned innumerable holidays on which it levied a kind of religious tax at church services, days on which the peon did not work and consequently could get no pay; and it let him spend the few cents he had left in drink and in wax candles which he offered at some shrine or other, candles in which the clergy trafficked, selling them at a higher price than they cost in the ordinary stores, because these candles were "blessed." * * *

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#95

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—AND A—

SAVIOR FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

—AND A CURE FOR—

INFIDELITY

—BY RACHEL A. REES,
GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, JUNE, 1916

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President Wilson
A True Progressive

His record is Progressive
His thought is Progressive
His aims are Progressive

These facts are universally conceded

Is it not the duty of all Progressives of the great 1912 movement to support President Wilson as a Progressive?

Issued by the
Committee of Progressives
formed to promote the
Re-election of President Wilson

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THE LINDSEY COLLECTION

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#97

President Wilson

A True Progressive

His record is Progressive
His thought is Progressive
His aims are Progressive

These facts are universally conceded

Is it not the duty of all Progressives of the great 1912 movement to support President Wilson as a Progressive?

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THE NATIONAL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

For the Public Ownership, Efficient Management and Democratic Control of Public Utilities and Natural Resources

THE time has come for the people of this nation to take advanced ground with reference to their public utilities and natural resources.

We have tried regulation for fifty years, and the more we "regulate" the less we get out of it. We have utility commissions galore, and yet the public utility corporations are more powerful and more strongly intrenched today than ever before.

Everywhere, and among all thinking people, the conviction is growing that public ownership with efficient management and democratic control is the only solution. The League of Kansas Municipalities recently declared for municipal ownership of public utilities. The overwhelming sentiment in the published reports of the speeches at the convention of American mayors held in Philadelphia in November, 1914, was in favor of municipal ownership. Postmaster General Burleson and Congressman David J. Lewis are urging vigorously the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone. The Conference of Governors of various states, held some years ago, urged the necessity of the conservation of our natural resources. In the final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations recently published a majority of the commission declare their belief that public ownership of public utilities is the only way out. The organized labor movement in every country in the world stands for public ownership and at one time or another have so declared themselves in their resolutions and platforms.

Successful Public Ownership

Meanwhile other countries and hundreds of cities have solved, or at least are well on the way to solving their public utility problems through public ownership. Seventy nations now own all or a considerable portion of their railways. All the more important nations, except the United States, own and operate their telegraph and telephone systems. And the cities everywhere, even here in the United States, are working out the problems of their public utilities through public ownership. Here in the United States 3,045 cities own and operate water systems; 1,562 own and operate light and power plants; 30 own and operate gas plants; and three own and operate street railways.

San Francisco is making a remarkable success of its municipal street car lines. Pasadena's municipal electric light plant and Milwaukee's waterworks are revelations of what municipal ownership can do. Scores of cities are blazing the way and demonstrating by actual experience that public ownership solves the problem.

Nationally we have our public school system representing an investment of $1,500,000,000 and an annual expenditure of $550,000,000; we have our postal system with its savings banks and parcel post; the government still owns 657,000,000 acres of land, has recently built the Panama canal representing an investment of $400,000,000, and is now conducting twenty-nine reclamation projects involving an investment of $129,951,997, to say nothing of public roads and bridges, parks, libraries and other forms of public ownership.

Whether we like it or not, public ownership is here. And we are bound to have more of it. From ocean to ocean, in city, state and nation the public ownership movement is well under way.

However, this public ownership movement is not uniformly successful or satisfactory. Public ownership in and of itself is not necessarily a solution. We must have efficient management and democratic con-

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REPORT

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by

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA

(First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army)

In the City of Querétaro, State of Querétaro, Méx.
Friday, December 1st, 1916

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DENVER

—WITH—

THE PEOPLE

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PLATFORM

of the

Progressive Party

adopted at its

National Convention

St. Louis, April 13, 1917

Progressive National Committee
50 East 42nd Street, New York City

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#101

The Divorce Law Reform Union

19 BUCKINGHAM STREET,
STRAND, W.C.2

THE **Divorce Law Reform Union** was founded in 1906 with the object of enquiring into the laws of Marriage, Divorce and Separation in England and of effecting such amendments and reforms as experience has shown to be necessary.

The Union has seen the accomplishment of part of its object in the appointment in 1909 of a **Royal Commission** to enquire into the laws of Marriage and Divorce, and its present aim is to make the recommendations of the Majority Commissioners legally effective at the earliest possible moment in the interests of justice, morality and social welfare. Much has already been done towards the realisation of this aim, and **a Bill** has been introduced **into Parliament** embodying the substance of these recommendations.

The Union investigates the operation of the present laws, and, after enquiry into their moral and social effects, it presents the results of its investigations to the general public, as well by holding **meetings,** both independently and in connection with other Societies, as by the **circulation of books and pamphlets** (a list of which appears over leaf).

The Union welcomes information, and is always open to receive suggestions, which are carefully considered. **The Secretary,** who is at the Union's offices daily, is always prepared to place herself at the disposal of all enquirers.

The business is conducted by the Executive Council, which is assisted by two Sub-Committees, viz., the Finance and General Purposes and the Literature Committees. The work is carried on largely by voluntary help, and is dependent for financial support upon subscriptions and donations.

All who are in agreement with its aims and objects are earnestly invited to **join the Union,** and so help forward the greatly needed reforms which it is striving to promote, and Members are particularly requested to bring the work to the notice of others.

Sympathisers may become :—

Full Members by an annual payment of 10s. 6d.

Associate Members (entitled to publications of the Union) by an annual payment of 2s. 6d.

Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to—

THE HON. MRS. BLYTH, HON. TREASURER,
THE DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION,
19 BUCKINGHAM STREET,
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The Cause and Objects of the Divorce Law Reform Union

MRS. ERN B. LINDSEY
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"So far from such reforms as we recommend tending to lower the standard of morality and regard for the sanctity of the marriage tie, we consider that reform is necessary in the interests of morality, as well as in the interests of justice; and in the general interests of society and the State."

—*Extract from Majority Report, p. 37, par. 50.*

The Divorce Law Reform Union was founded in 1906, and saw its initial object achieved by the appointment of a Royal Commission in 1909. All the reforms advocated by the Union have been endorsed by the Royal Commission's Majority Report.

Price 1d.

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#103

LEAFLET No. 1.

"UNMARRIED WIVES" and Marriage Law Reform

This question, that has for so long been simmering beneath the surface of our social system, has suddenly been thrust into prominence by the War.

The Government for the first time has properly recognised the right of the "unmarried wife" of a soldier serving his country to a separation and subsistence allowance for herself and her children—in spite of the protests of the Priests and Bishops of the Established Church.

But why is it that they are "unmarried"? Many are anxious to marry, yet our unjust and inhuman Marriage Laws forbid them to do so.

Some are legally separated by the orders of magistrates, given at the rate of seven thousand per annum. Many have former partners, incurably insane, in lunatic asylums; many have been deserted and will never again see their former partners, and many have voluntarily agreed to separate for many good reasons.

Is it any wonder that the sanctity of the marriage tie is weakening, when the law forbids legal re-marriage to these people, yet tolerates irregular unions and does not place any penalty on them?

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LEAFLET No. 2

#104

The Divorce Law Reform Union
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

War Economy and the King's Proctor

At the present time all classes are most solemnly enjoined to stop all needless expenses. The daily War Bill exceeds £5,000,000: and there is the certainty of a time of peculiar difficulty after the War.

Everyone is in favour of economy, in theory at least: and definite suggestions as to useful forms of economy have been invited in the Press.

Under these circumstances, is it not time that the activities of the King's Proctor were dispensed with?

Let us give an instance of these activities.

Recently a poor woman was helped to bring a divorce suit against her husband, who had beaten her till she was covered with bruises, infected her with a disease, and contracted a bigamous marriage with another woman, who bore him ten children. This appears to ordinary commonsense and humanity a fairly unanswerable case.

But the present law of England permitted the King's Proctor to intervene, and the Treasury to spend at least £200 in Counsel's Fees, as well as to defray the cost of bringing eight witnesses up to London from the West of England, in order to prove that this woman had committed adultery some eighteen or twenty years previously. In accordance with this evidence, the decree *nisi* was rescinded: **for by the present English law, if both parties to a marriage have been convicted of adultery in the Courts, that marriage cannot be dissolved!**

IS THIS LAW REASONABLE?

The plaintiff in the above-mentioned scandalous and cruel case is left with no decently moral means of subsistence; and the husband will be able to ill-treat the mother of his ten children in precisely the same manner, unchecked by the law.

We merely have to go north of the Tweed to find a reasonable law whereby the wife could have divorced her husband for adultery only, without waiting to be beaten or infected with disease, and the other woman could then have legitimated her ten children by marrying the man, supposing she wanted to do so.

Does this law uphold morality? Does it protect the family, the weak, and the rising generation?

The office of King's Proctor is an anachronism in the modern world, where much less important institutions than marriage are regulated by considerations of reason and humanity.

In 1860 the King's Proctor was given power to intervene after a decree *nisi* had been granted in a divorce suit, to show cause why it should not be made absolute: "by reason of the same having been obtained by **collusion,** or by reason of material facts not brought before the Court!"

Collusion means **active agreement** to get a divorce. The law will not, so far as it can, allow the parties to the most ill-assorted and unfortunate marriages to end it in an honest and friendly manner. They must either go through an embittered and costly fight, or a degrading farce and deceit.

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LEAFLET No. 3

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The Divorce Law Reform Union
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2

Divorce Laws of the Civilised World

That our Divorce Laws are far behind those of other countries, as well as the more advanced of our own Colonies, is shown by the following list, which should convince the most casual reader that instead of giving the lead in matters matrimonial we are still supporting the Ecclesiastical position of the indissolubility of marriage, in spite of the fact that a large majority of the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1909 to enquire into the Marriage and Divorce Laws recommended, in the interests of a higher morality, an extension of the grounds for Divorce and that Divorce cases should come under Local Jurisdiction, or, in other words, that Divorce should no longer be the monopoly of the well-to-do, but that all classes might be in a position to obtain relief from an impossible marriage yoke.

The Commissioners wisely thought that relief should be given to the suffering spouse for such reasons as:

(*a*) Adultery.
(*b*) Desertion for three years.
(*c*) Cruelty.
(*d*) Incurable insanity after five years' confinement.
(*e*) Habitual drunkenness found incurable after three years.
(*f*) Imprisonment for life under commuted death sentence.

So long as we permit Ecclesiastical traditions to dominate our Marriage and Divorce Laws we shall continue to be the most reactionary of the civilised countries, and enquirers, like the recent Japanese Commission, appointed to study the Marriage and Divorce Laws of Europe to find a model for their own, will turn for enlightened example to other countries, as we can no longer give a lead.

In the following table is shown the causes for which Divorce is granted in the countries named.

SCOTLAND

Wilful desertion was confirmed by statute in the year 1573 as a ground for Divorce, four years being then the fixed period, which has been maintained. Adultery, unnatural crime, rape.

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#106

LEAFLET No. 5.

The Divorce Law Reform Union

19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—The Matrimonial Causes Bill, which aims at amending our present somewhat antiquated laws relating to marriage and divorce, obtains immediate urgency because it coincides with an unprecedented crisis in our national life, and because its proposals are closely connected with the nation's future growth and well-being. On this ground alone it merits the serious and generous consideration of every British citizen.

Lord Halifax has recently stated, with his usual conviction and vehemence, that those who are seeking to make certain classes of marriages automatically terminable (under this Bill after three years of "separation by any court of summary jurisdiction") are "turning their backs upon those principles which from the beginning have governed the members of the Church in regard to holy matrimony," and he appeals to those who "have regard for the word of God, as given in the Holy Scriptures, to oppose any such legislation to the very utmost of their power."

The argument by which this view is supported by those who follow Lord Halifax is that, although our marriage laws do impose hardships upon individuals, they must endure these hardships for the good of the community as a whole. But it is precisely on this view that the advocates of the Bill urge the Government to pass it. It serves the individual and the State at one and the same time, and the question of immediate importance is whether the ecclesiastical tradition shall be allowed to triumph over both simple justice and the nation's urgent need.

An essential condition of progress, or even of recovery, after the war is that human energy hitherto wasted shall be utilised to the greatest possible extent, and that there shall be an increased birth-rate in order to replace those who have fallen and whose creative power the nation has for ever lost. How can this end be achieved? One method is undoubtedly to enable those whose homes are permanently broken to remarry and have children. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has estimated that at the present time, because of the operation of the laws relating to divorce, a hundred thousand people are deliberately sterilised by the State, and it is further estimated that at least one million people are irrevocably separated and denied the right to establish another home through remarriage; it would appear to be a patriotic and an entirely sensible thing to free these sufferers from an intolerable bondage and to enable them to take part in the creative home life of the nation.

The fear of many who share the attitude laid down by Lord Halifax is that the proposed reform would greatly increase the number of those seeking divorce; it would, however, also greatly decrease the number of those who are now separated and who desire to remarry, thereby distinctly lessening the dangers of secret or non-legal alliances. Churchmen should also remember that if relief is denied to those who are separated from their married partners they may solve the problem in a way that Church people would dislike even more than they dislike the idea of divorce.—Yours, &c.,

M. L. Seaton-Tideman, Secretary,
Divorce Law Reform Union.

19 Buckingham Street, Strand,
London, W.C.2.

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#107

LEAFLET No. 6

The Divorce Law Reform Union

19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The Rt. Hon. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, M.P.

ON

OUR DIVORCE LAWS.

"I AM very sorry I cannot be with you to-night at Birmingham, where I am sure you will have an excellent meeting to promote a good cause.

"It is always desirable, when possible, to start a controversy on common ground; and where, I wonder, is a man or woman to be discovered who, possessing any knowledge of our Divorce Laws and the practice of the Divorce Court, does not know and feel that they are an outrage upon that civilisation for which we are contending so fiercely and heroically from one end of the world to the other. It may be a legal maxim that 'ignorance of the law excuseth none,' but who would not wish, if he could, to remain in ignorance of our Divorce Law and Practice, which has raised perjury to the dignity of a point of honour, and made collusion a terminal occurrence. Opinions will always differ as to the definition of marriage, but from whatever point of view it is regarded, whether with the Canonists as a mystical and indissoluble union, or with the Civilians as a contract, though of the gravest kind, or with S. Paul and most of the early Fathers as an odious necessity, from all these angles our existing Divorce Laws must be condemned as immoral and revolting.

"The particular reform you are advocating to-night is by no means a complete measure of relief, but who is there who, admitting divorce at all, would come out into the open and boldly declare that when a marriage has been so complete a failure that the spouses have found it impossible to live under the same roof or even to speak to one another for the space of three years, it is right and wise and decent that, as a matter of law, they should still be regarded as mystically or contractually united, as man and wife, until death comes to their relief?

"It is now clear that many important and official members of the Church of England are organising an opposition to this measure in Parliament, but, subject to one qualification, it is hard

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LEAFLET No. 7

The Divorce Law Reform Union
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SYMPATHY WITH DIVORCE LAW REFORM

BY AN EMINENT DIVINE

December 4th, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I can no longer help writing not only to thank you and those associated with you for your brave stand in favour of morality and common sense, bnt to assure yon that there are in my opinion many amongst the clergy themselves who feel the same gratitnde, if it was within their power to express it. Their silence, however, mnst not be misunderstood, for it is evident that they wonld immediately be black-listed, or, if nnbeneficed, would forfeit all chance of preferment. The action of the clerical party from a professional point of view is qnite intelligible, though practically mediæval, but yon will, I feel sure, credit the Bishops with a sincere belief that in their obstination they are serving the highest ends, and striving to impose virtue on the community.

On the other hand it is surprising that the views of those in favour of the very moderate reforms suggested should not be equally respected, and that the hnge majority of intelligent men and women who have no thought whatever save the happiness of the home, the good of the community, and elementary jnstice between man and woman, whether rich or poor, should be acensed of aiding and abetting the very end which they are nobly seeking to minimise. This deed-will attitude of non-possumns on the part of the Bishops and the ecclesiastically-minded is calcnlated to do nntold harm and to increase the cleavage between the Chnrch and the laity which in all conscience is broad enough already, and as regards which I should have thonght the state of affairs in Catholic countries would have made them pause and consider.

The root of the tronble is the worn out fallacy that the external Chnrch has absolnte power over the conscience, in spite of the most disastrous results of such a claim, and in the matter of marriage there is little to choose between their present position and that of the Inquisition. It is inconceivable that in the 20th century and in a Protestant country this paradox should still obtain, and that it should be supported not only by the saintly-minded men who, like ostriches, refnse to face facts, hiding their heads in the sand, but by a large section of Society who pay incense to Mrs. Grundy, and in many instances think to save their faces by an entirely nntrue and formal adhesion.

Having spent more than 30 years in the slums, I cannot help recalling the strings of marriages on days like Easter Monday, and one case

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#109

LEAFLET No. 8

The Divorce Law Reform Union
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.

THE NEW SEPARATION BILL

By Mr. E. S. P. HAYNES

(Reprinted by kind permission from the "Fortnightly Review," January, 1918)

When the war first broke out Divorce Law reformers despaired of their cause, although I tried to cheer them up by pointing out that the Matrimonial Causes Act 1857 was passed just after the Crimean War, as the result of an agitation which began in 1845. There had, indeed, been much disappointment that neither the reforms unanimously agreed by the Commissioners, nor those advocated by the Majority Report, had been taken up by the Government of the day.

In the issues of this Review for January and May 1913, I wrote at length about the two Reports and pointed out that the length and complexity of the Majority Report were almost entirely due to the signatories evading the issue of divorce by consent. This gave a very good handle to the signatories of the Minority Report. During the last five years the Divorce Law Reform Union has advocated nothing but the Majority Report.

The late Lord Gorell, who has devotedly given his life for his country, took a different view, and in July 1914 introduced a Bill into the House of Lords embodying only the unanimous recommendations of the Commissioners. This enlisted the support of the Archbishop of York, among others; but was unfortunately killed, like its author, by the war.

The war, however, melodramatically revealed on a large scale the inhumanity of our present laws. Owing to the vast number of irregular unions among the poor due to the lack of divorce, it became quite impossible for the Government to regulate separation allowances according to the canons of conventional morality; and in a short time the War Office thought it best to recognise one *de facto* wife and to ignore any *de jure* wife. This led to the extraordinary result that a separated wife who had obtained a maintenance or separation order in the Police Courts found herself unable to enforce it. Much distress has been caused in these cases, since although women have more earning power under present conditions, no mother of three or four children can very well change her profession in a moment and leave the children in other hands.

Even the Churchmen who had either refused to credit the misery that existed before the war or else recommended it for its disciplinary virtue began to wonder whether the present marriage laws were the

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#110

LEAFLET No. 9
DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

WOMEN & IDEALS

We women are all Idealists at heart. We long for a world in which everything will be right and beautiful, and in which the most important and most sacred thing of all Love, will be treated with reverence and marriages, once consummated, be life-long.

Perhaps because we so long for a reformed world, we tend often to oppose reforms in the world to-day.

And many women who hold marriage sacred oppose the reforms of the laws about it.

Our ideal being a life-long, sacred and beautiful love in marriage we oppose instinctively an attempt to make it possible to dissolve more marriages than are dissoluble to-day.

It seems so simple and obvious that if you want permanent sacred marriage, to ask for easier divorce is to act in flat contradiction to the ideal.

But look closer.

The world we live in is a very complex and intricate affair and it is quite impossible to go straight on one logical line for any reform we desire. That is because we are hampered by all sorts of clogging shackles not only of our old laws and customs, but of our still older physical organisation which we have not yet shed in the course of our upward evolution.

So it comes about that we may have to take a step sideways to unravel the tangle and get on the right line again. And so it may be that to get in train for the reform we have at

[P.T.O.

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LEAFLET No. 10

DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION
19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

WOMEN, THINK!

Some women oppose Divorce Law Reform; some do nothing to help it on.

Have those women thought what it means?

"Yes," some of them may answer, "we have, and we conclude that because the burden of child-bearing is woman's, she must keep a sense of security in marriage in return for all she gives up in bearing children."

But, as things are to-day, what security has a sensitive, high-minded woman married to an unworthy man? He can just go away and leave her penniless; and leaving her thus prevents any worthy man from giving her the security of real love and an honourable home.

THINK! What does a husband mean to a woman?

A combination of three chief things:—

(1) A friend; tender, considerate and true, who enriches everyday human experience.

(2) A lover; a mate for her body and soul, with whom the rites of the sacrament of love can be mutually fulfilled.

(3) A father for her children.

Now, if the friend deserts and fails her, a woman can perhaps continue to give consideration and tender thoughts. But if the MATE desert her, the rites of their sacrament of love inevitably cease. And if the father of her children deserts her the children are fatherless.

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THE RESTORATION OF TRADE UNION CUSTOMS AFTER THE WAR.

A STATEMENT AND ANALYSIS
— OF —
THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES.

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Speech of

Col. Theodore Roosevelt

AT THE

New York
Republican State Convention

Saratoga, N. Y.

JULY 18, 1918

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THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN THE NATION

WOODROW WILSON
Our President

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Vote For These Candidates and These Principles Tuesday, November 5th, 1918

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Big Enough, Broad Enough, Strong Enough for All the People to Stand Upon

Win the War and Build A Greater State

Is it just? Is it for the Benefit of the Average Man without Influence or Privilege?
This Thought is the very Essence of this Document

THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN THE STATE

THOMAS J. TYNAN
For Governor

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1918

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THE FORGOTTEN ARMY

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COX KEEPS HIS PLEDGES

Democratic Nominee's Record During Three Terms as Governor Shows

HIS PROMISE MEANS PERFORMANCE

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The platform adopted by the Democratic Party at San Francisco is a promissory note and I shall see to it that it will be paid in full, every dollar and every cent.—Governor James M. Cox, Democratic Nominee for President, in address at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1920.

Adopted by the Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, Cal.
June, 1920

Issued by the
Democratic National Committee

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GOVERNOR COX'S SPEECH

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President

Delivered at Dayton, O., on Aug. 7, 1920

"Proud of the leadership and achievement of the party in war, Democracy faces unafraid the problems of peace."

* * * * *

"The League of Nations is in operation * Senator Harding, as the Republican candidate, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate I FAVOR GOING IN."**

* * * * *

"*A separate peace with Germany! This would be the most disheartening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany, and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on that of the Russians."**

* * * * *

"We have pressing domestic problems to be settled ***One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes. * Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once, if a Democratic administration is chosen in November."**

Issued by the
Democratic National Committee

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KEYNOTE SPEECH
OF
HOMER CUMMINGS

As Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, California, on June 28th, 1920

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"Let the true purpose of our party be clearly understood. We stand squarely for the same ideals of peace as those for which the war was fought. We support without flinching the only feasible plan for peace and justice. We will not submit to the repudiation of the Peace Treaty or to any process by which it is whittled down to the vanishing point. We decline to compromise our principles or pawn our immortal souls for selfish purposes. We do not turn our backs upon the history of the last three years. We seek no avenues of retreat. We insist that the forward course is the only righteous course."

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of a
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Problems *in* St. Louis

Conducted by a

Special Committee Appointed by
the Director of Public Welfare

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Distributed broadcast, no propaganda, in the Pacific Northwest while yet I was striving to make the Klan movement what it might have been.

INSIDE THE KLAN

Sam Davis Story

Invisible Empire Revealed

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By

LEM A. DEVER

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Why Women Endorse La Follette

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Address of

MRS. MABEL C. COSTIGAN

before

Conference for Progressive Political Action

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th, 1924.

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#124

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1926.

No.

BEN B. LINDSEY, PETITIONER,

vs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, UPON THE COMPLAINT OF ROYAL R. GRAHAM AND CHARLES L. LANEY (CORA MCD. GRAHAM SUBSTITUTED AS RELATOR).

PETITION OF BEN B. LINDSEY FOR REVIEW ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

HUSTON THOMPSON,
JAMES A. MARSH,
THOS. WARD, JR.,
HORACE N. HAWKINS,
Counsel for petitioner Ben B. Lindsey.

( )

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#125

From Sisyphus to Einstein

Or

Man's Conquest of the Dimensions

By

LOUISE T. LAZELL

No. 3

X-HN64.L5

126

A Marriage Law Problem of To=day

that demands the immediate attention of Parliament!

All good citizens who desire to promote a high standard of Public morality and make it easy for good people to do what is RIGHT, and difficult to do what is WRONG, are urged to read the enclosed sad narrative.

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#127

New Tracts for the Times

I

Marriage and Divorce*

THE evidence given before the Divorce Commission 1909—1912 illustrates the complexity of this question and its importance. Good men disagreed about the prevalence of trouble as well as about the remedy. But all agreed that the existing system is not satisfactory.

The causes of discontent, however, may be resolved in the main into two—the fact that marriage covers a number of ideals ranging from a temporary license to cohabit to a spiritual and eternal union; and to the fact that Church and State are in disagreement.

As to the first part of the difficulty it is enough to say that at the bottom of the scale marriage may be regarded as being limited to a physical union with greater or less care of the offspring, even though a prophecy of the higher thing to come is outlined in Nature's many hints that at all events for the higher animals monogamy is her rule. But when this lower, animal stage has been left behind, when the physical begins to be subsumed in the psychical, the union begins to be purged of its grossness, or rather, it is used as the raw material out of which the higher is builded.

Lastly, a spiritual level is reached where all that is transitory in the soul is transcended by that which is eternal, and soul unites with soul in the 'deep ground' which is common to both.

* First printed in 1913; Second impression, 1928.

#128

CALIFORNIA BAR

Gives

MAS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
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JUDGE LINDSEY JUSTICE

ON MONDAY, March 3rd, after his return from the victorious hearing of his disbarment case before the Board of Governors of the California Bar, Ben B. Lindsey gave out the following statement:

"Our victory before the California Bar in the Colorado Supreme Court disbarment case against me is profoundly significant. As a result of that victory I know that my friends will rejoice that in spite of the Colorado Supreme Court disbarment decision against me I now am an honored member of the California Bar. On the strength of that victory I have the right to appear as a lawyer in any State in the United States, except of course in my own beloved State of Colorado, where I have chosen to live and labor, and provoke bitter enmities, for over forty years. This life work was made possible through my friends, without whom I could have done nothing.

"Almost immediately after the judgment of the Colorado Supreme Court the complete record of the case used by my enemies in the Colorado Supreme Court, including Judge Whitford's opinion against me, was sent to the Board of Governors of the California Bar. This was done with the expectation that the unjust disbarment by the Colorado Supreme Court would be repeated in California, where I was also a member of the bar.

"After a thorough hearing before the disciplinary committee of the Board of Governors of the California Bar the Board of Governors, representing the California Bar, refused to file any complaint or to take any action against me. This result speaks for itself.

"The Denver Post, of February 23, 1930, in carrying press reports from Los Angeles, of this victory said: 'The report of the Board of Governors of the California Bar, made public by its president, Charles A. Beardsley, was a complete vindication for the former Denver judge.'

"I am deeply grateful for the justice shown me by the Bar of the great State of California. I am more than grateful for the magnificent presentation of my case there by my counsel, Wm. H. Neblett, the brilliant member of the firm of McAdoo & Neblett of Los Angeles."

BEN B. LINDSEY

Denver, Colo., March 3, 1930.

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PRESIDENT HOOVER

stood for . . .

THE OPEN SHOP, NON-UNION LABOR ON THE WHITE HOUSE

CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES LAW BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

APPOINTED JUDGES WHO CRUCIFIED LABOR WITH YELLOW DOG CONTRACTS AND INJUNCTIONS

Issued by
DANIEL J. TOBIN, Chairman
LABOR DIVISION
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

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AGRICULTURE

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What Is Wrong and What To Do About It

★

Governor
Franklin D. Roosevelt's
Speech
at Topeka, Kansas
September 14,
1932

Issued by
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
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#131

OUR AMERICAN DREYFUS CASE

A Challenge to California Justice

BY
LILLIAN SYMES

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers
REPRINTED BY PERMISSION

Together with
EXCERPTS FROM
SUBSTANTIATING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
OFFICIAL COMMISSION REPORTS
COURT DECISIONS — LETTERS
OPINIONS OF WORLD AUTHORITIES

Published For Special Circulation by the
Inter-Religious Committee for Justice for Thomas J. Mooney
BOX 894, HOLLYWOOD STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1935

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#132

SENATE BILL No. 182

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR TENNEY

January 15, 1943

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS

An act to amend Sections 573, 720, 721, 722, 726, and 734 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and to add thereto Sections 572.1, 572.2, 721.1, 721.2, 722.1, 722.2, 722.3, 722.4, and 724.5, relating to juvenile court proceedings and to procedures therein and in connection therewith.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 572.1 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

572.1. The judge of the juvenile court may transfer any case before the juvenile court pursuant to this chapter to the department of the presiding judge of the superior court for assignment for trial or other proceedings by another judge of the court, whenever in the opinion of the judge of the juvenile court such transfer is necessary to expedite the business of the juvenile court or to insure the prompt consideration of the case. When any case is so transferred, the judge to whom it is transferred shall act as the judge of the juvenile court in the matter.

SEC. 2. Section 572.2 is added to said code, to read:

572.2. The presiding judge of the superior court may appoint a judge of the superior court other than the judge of the juvenile court to act as judge of the juvenile court during any period when the judge of the juvenile court is on vacation, absent, or for any reason unable to perform his duties. Any judge so appointed shall have all of the powers and authority of a judge of the juvenile court in cases under this chapter.

SEC. 3. Section 573 of said code is amended to read:

573. The order and findings of the superior court in each case under the provisions of this chapter shall be entered in a

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#133

A SIMPLER SOCIALISM
IS A
TRUTH THAT WILL MAKE US
FREE

GIFT
MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Refusing to accept Rockefeller Gifts will gain Little;--
refusing to give his System Custom and Profits Will gain ALL.

In the growth of the human race, the people of this nation have reached a stage of development where we must suffer from the inharmony of an unfilled want, until we learn to act as one body to supply our needs. "All action in nature is around centers," and the first need for such supply is a directing center.

Man, with nerves in every part of the body, to convey sensations to and from the brain center, is a good model for such united action.

First, will be group conters connected by telephone with its members.

Second, a national center in communication with the group centers, making complete communication between the center, and all the members. This "Central" will connect any member with all the other members.

The Center or brain quickly knowing by a system of reports, all the wants, wishes and opinions of the members, can guide or direct the action of all the groups, and their members, to act in harmony in the supply of their needs.

The orders for supplies of the members will be united at their center; then any unsupplied orders will be united at the national Center. It

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HARDING
the
SENATOR

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MRS. BEN B. LINDSEY
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His Official Record

Compiled from the Congressional Record

With an Appendix Describing Harding the Editor, taken from Senator Harding's Paper, "The Marion Star"

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Saloon file

"CALIFORNIA DRY"

29

An Address Delivered Before the

#135

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB of LOS ANGELES by

HON. WILLIAM E. BROWN

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR

GIFT
MRS. EDW. B. LINDSEY
APRIL 15, 1949
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BULLETIN No. 6
CALIFORNIA DRY FEDERATION
322-326 California Building
LOS ANGELES

X-HN64.L5

#136

Consumers' Union.

HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, ILL., ...

The object of the Union is to both buy at less cost and to give custom to its own factories and employment to its members. Membership Agreement:—

We, the undersigned, agree to give our custom to the Consumers' Union except when we can buy cheaper outside.

Name..... Occupation.....

Address.....